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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

FRG Rebuff of Disarmament Plan 'Incomprehensible' [Senchenkov] AA 1
Moscow Scores U.S. Plan To Build 'Binary Weapons' [Charikov] AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews Congress Initiatives, U.S. Response CC 1
[Korionov, 15 Mar]
USSR Ready for 'Confidence-Building' in Far East [Kharkov] CC 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

White House 'Disavows' Haig El Salvador Statement A 1
Comment Continues on Arming of Afghan Rebels A 1
'Staking Everything' [Yenikeyev] A 1
'Shortsighted, Hopeless Policy' A 2
[Vlasov, Svetozarov in IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]
Moving in 'Opposite Direction' A 4
[Kornilov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Mar]
Washington POST Cited on U.S. Policy in Pakistan A 5
Proposed Support for Angolan Oppositionists Hit A 6
[Vishnevskiy in PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Strains With Allies Over Soviet Approach Viewed A 6
[Zhukov in PRAVDA 14 Mar]
Coastal Maneuvers Regarded as 'Intimidation' A 9
Kotov Comments on Haig, Weinberger Positions A 9
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Mar]

CHINA

XINHUA Commentary on USSR Initiatives Criticized [Kornilov] B 1

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistan Uses Hijacking for Anti-Soviet Propaganda D 1
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Pakistani Nuclear Plans Cause 'Serious Concern' D 1
[Roshchupkin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Mar]
Ustinov Discusses Soviet Position on Afghanistan D 2
[cross-reference]

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Report on Polish Democratic Party Congress [Olenichev] F 1
Polish TU Delegation Ends Visit to Moscow [Warsaw] F 1
Further Reportage on Chnoupek Visit to Moscow F 1
Talks, Lunch With Gromyko F 1
Chnoupek Press Conference F 2
SED Politburo Approves CPSU Congress Activities F 2
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]

WESTERN EUROPE

Arbatov Interviewed on Balance, Moratorium Offer G 1
[Mainz TV]
New FRG Textbook Maps of Germany Protested G 2
Foreign Trade Official Comments on Rome Talks G 2
Italy Warned Against Yielding to U.S. Influence G 3
[Kovalev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 11 Mar]
Giscard Receives Brezhnev Letter on Summit [Paris] G 4
Shibayev Receives Finnish Trade Union Official G 4
[TRUD 11 Mar]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Al-Qadhdhafi To Pay 'Official, Friendly' Visit H 1
An-Nabawi Views Egyptian Opposition to As-Sadat H 1
Bahraini 'Patriotic Organizations' Sign Agreement [Timoshkin] H 2
PDRY, Kuwait, Ethiopia TU Delegations Visit H 2
[TRUD 13 Mar]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

26TH CPSU CONGRESS

Press Reports VCP Delegation Visit to Azerbaijan P 1
Aliyev, Le Duan Speak [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 6 Mar] P 1
Meeting With Oilmen [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 6 Mar] P 3
Further Activities [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 7 Mar] P 4
Departure From Baku [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 8 Mar] P 5
Karmal Meets Rashidov on Tashkent Stopover P 5
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 6 Mar]
Departure From Tashkent [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 7 Mar] P 6

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Grossu Speech at 25th Moldavian CP Congress R 1
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 23 Jan]
Grishin Attends Meeting of Moscow Rayon Officials R 40
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Gorbachev Sends PRAVDA Thanks for Congratulations R 40
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Demichev, Solomentsev Attend Moscow Concert R 41
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Shevardnadze Thanks to Brezhnev for Award Cited R 41
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 7 Mar]
Moldavian Agrochemical Chief Grek Replaced R 42
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 11 Mar]
Estonian Dissident Goes on Trial in Tallinn R 42
[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 14 Mar]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Current Economic Policy S 1
PRAVDA Editorial [11 Mar] S 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial [12 Mar] S 2
Resolutions on Scrap Metal Use, Consumer Goods S 4
[IZVESTIYA 8 Mar]
Oil Minister Views Sector's Forthcoming Tasks S 6
[Maltsev in TRUD 10 Mar]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Editorial Outlines Tasks of Agroindustrial Complex T 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 10 Mar]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos 1250 Launched, Functioning Normally U 1
Flight Path of Space Complex To Be Adjusted U 1
New Fushion Research Installation Described U 1
[Panov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Mar]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Restates Soviet Stand on Afghanistan V 1

FRG REBUFF OF DISARMAMENT PLAN 'INCOMPREHENSIBLE'

LD171230 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 12 Mar 81

["Surprising Stand"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Senchenkov writes:

The proposal for a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear-missile means of NATO and the USSR, advanced in Leonid Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress, is being widely commented in the Federal Republic of Germany. That proposal, which is a new important step towards the West's stand, was prompted by the desire to break through the vicious circles of the increasingly more dangerous accumulation of nuclear-missile weapons in Europe and save the Continent from a new round of the destructive arms race.

It is acknowledged in the Federal Republic of Germany that the Soviet proposal for a moratorium directly concerns the FRG which is stuffed up with American nuclear weapons, without American Pershing II and cruise missiles, which gives rise for justified alarm to sober-minded people in the country. In this connection, the stand of the official representative of the government, who hastily rejected the Soviet initiative, is simply incomprehensible. Taking into account the importance of this question, one could have expected a more balanced response from Bonn.

What is now being said in the West German capital in justification of this stand is at least unconvincing. In response to the new Soviet constructive proposals many leading figures in Bonn deem it necessary to quote the "dual" decision of the December session of the NATO Council in 1979, stating that it discussed the issue of negotiations on restricting the armaments in question. Guenter Verheugen, FDP [Free Democratic Party] general secretary, close to the party chairman, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, asserted that the NATO session examined the American "commitment" on this score. Moved in the background is the main decision of the session--the one related to the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in the territory of some West European countries.

The recent statement of Republican Senator John Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, shows that this "commitment" has nothing in common with the present stand of the Washington administration and that such arguments constitute an attempt to avoid a serious answer. He said that the U.S. will concentrate its efforts to ensure the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Everything is, at least, clear in the American senator's statement--it proclaims a course towards additional arming. It seems that Bonn is assigned the role of pyro-technician: It is to set up a smokescreen to allow the pushing through of the American plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

It seems that the present stand of the Federal Republic attests to the disregard for its own interests which will hardly benefit from higher tensions and enhanced level of military confrontation in the continent. It has been apparently worked out to tally with the course of the U.S. administration in whose actions political aspects are increasingly more substituted by military considerations.

Flatly rejecting the moratorium proposal which opens a real possibility for putting an obstacle in the way of a qualitatively new stage of the arms race in the European Continent, Bonn assumes a considerable share of responsibility. Such a stand only contributes to heightening of tensions on the Continent with all ensuing consequences.

MOSCOW SCORES U.S. PLANS TO BUILD 'BINARY WEAPONS'

LD172324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] A spokesman for the U.S. Defense Department, the REUTER reports from Washington, has expressed himself in favor of the production of a new type of chemical weapon--binary shells [binarnyye snaryady]. He confirmed that for this purpose the Reagan administration has asked Congress, in the framework of the military budget, for assignations worth $20 million. The following commentary is by Igor Charikov.

The statements of the Pentagon spokesman, who wished to remain anonymous, were very guarded and abounded in turns of phrase which, in grammatical terms, go under the name of the conditional mood. He attempted to present the affair as if the production of binary shells, filled with a nerve paralyzing mixture, was a question far ahead in the future and that nothing terrible would happen if these shells were created and then deployed in West Europe. The man from the Pentagon also attempted to link this question with the absence of any tangible progress in the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the question of a joint drawing up of a convention banning chemical weapons and providing for the destruction of existing stocks.

As far as the first part of the Pentagon spokesman's statement is concerned it would be appropriate to cite here the famous saying that there is no smoke without fire. In fact, for the past 2 years several reports have appeared in the American press on the plans of the administration to begin the construction in the State of Arkansas, near to the inhabited area of Pine Bluff, of a new military chemical works. At the same time there has been talk of just what these binary shells are, their advantages in terms of compactness and security--just like the neutron bomb--for buildings, industrial enterprises, heavy military machinery and so on. In other words, there have been sufficient similar reports for this to be considered as a propaganda campaign in favor of the new type of chemical weaponry and the preparation of public opinion for the decision to produce it. We saw a similar picture in the case of the neutron warhead.

Now, let us deal with the Geneva talks which the Pentagon spokesman says have all but reached an impasse. These talks that began in 1976 are a specific product of detente, one of the results of the Soviet-American top-level meetings. The aim of these talks is by joint efforts to draw up and submit to the Disarmament Committee the draft of a convention on the universal, full and monitored banning of chemical weapons. However, due to the fault of the United States, business in Geneva is progressing inadmissibly slowly. It is reasonable to suppose that the dragging out of the Geneva talks is being created deliberately with the aim of using the time to re-equip the arsenals of chemical weapons. This, by the way, is talked of openly in the United States. It seems, judging by the statements of the Pentagon spokesman, that the new administration has taken up the baton from the previous one in this question too. Thus, the ruling circles in the United States are yet again revealing themselves as initiators of the arms race and the opponents of real disarmament, stability and detente.

PRAVDA REVIEWS CONGRESS INITIATIVES, U.S. RESPONSE

LD171435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 81 p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] "Our socialist republic of soviets will stand firm, as the torch of international socialism, as an example to all the working people's masses. Over there, there is fighting, war, bloodshed, millions of people dying, exploitation by capital: here, there is the real peace policy and the socialist republic of soviets." It is 63 years since V.I. Lenin spoke those words. Many changes have taken place in the world since that time. But Lenin's words remain entirely relevant today. The aggressiveness of the policy of imperialism's adventurist circles is being stepped up and exploitation by capital is becoming more refined. The peace policy is [word illegible] to its side the hearts of more and more millions of people and is exerting an increasingly profound influence on world development. The clearest evidence of this is provided by the Leninist party's 26th congress.

The Hope of Mankind

The powerful effects of the 26th CPSU Congress continue to be felt with unremitting force in the world's political life. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the other congress materials are being read and reread by millions and millions of people in the world. They remain at the center of attention for world public opinion.

As is known, imperialist reaction did everything possible to distract the peoples' attention from the Soviet communists' forum. But that venture failed. Then the monopolies' propaganda machine was switched over to hushing up the congress documents. Again the falsifiers were confounded. The world has known no other political event in recent years which has gripped mankind's attention as powerfully as the 26th CPSU Congress. The manipulators of consciousness in bourgeois countries are now making efforts to distort our congress' documents, depict them in a false light and sow distrust of the Soviet initiatives. They will have no successes this time either!

The irresistable force of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and of the 26th congress materials lies above all in the fact that they pose the supreme question of our time: how to strengthen peace, deepen detente and curb the arms race.

Adventurist circles of imperialism, which are increasingly frightened by history's implacable flow, are gambling on saber rattling. But in the nuclear missile age, when the destructive force of weapons is thousands of times greater than that of all types of arms used in wars in earlier epochs, this threatens mankind with truly incalculable disaster. After all, just one modern nuclear warhead has a capacity greater than the power of all the explosives used by states during the years of World War II. Never before has Lenin's warning that the development of military hardware can endanger the very conditions of existence of human society had such force.

In this situation only the consolidation of peace can be the guiding treat toward tomorrow. The "secret" of the unusual influence of our party's policy and the decisions of its 26th congress on people lies in the fact that they have given the troubled peoples this thread.

The new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report have also gripped the minds of millions because they are striking in their scale and boldness and in their realism and specific nature. The new measures proposed by the Soviet Union concern nuclear missiles and conventional weapons and ground, naval and air forces; they concern the situation in Europe and in the Near, Middle and Far East, and they refer to measures of both a political and a military nature.

Such proposals, which pursue the sole aim of preserving peace in the world, can only emanate from someone who has a sincere interest in giving detente its second wind. The Soviet Union is just such a country.

The international public greeted with the liveliest interest the report that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent the heads of state and government of a number of countries messages drawing attention to the Soviet Union's most important foreign policy proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress. The messages express the hope that these major new initiatives by the Soviet Union in the foreign policy sphere, aimed at strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race, will be studied as necessary by the governments of the countries concerned.

Our country has always advocated just, equal, fraternal relations with the states and peoples of the socialist community. The 26th congress expressed the steady determination of the CPSU and the Soviet people to follow this path.

During the past week Comrade L.I. Brezhnev had a friendly meeting with Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, who headed the VCP delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress. Le Duan spoke of the SRV's resolute support for the CPSU's foreign policy program aimed at consolidating peace and peaceful cooperation and asserting the rights of all peoples to free, independent development. L.I. Brezhnev noted that Soviet people cherish the deeds and concerns of the heroic Vietnamese people. The broad support for fraternal Vietnam meets with full approval in the Soviet Union. We are in solidarity, L.I. Brezhnev noted, with the SRV's active, peace-loving foreign policy aimed at developing good neighborliness and cooperation in Southeast Asia and turning that region into a zone of peace and stability.

The socialist community, in which the Soviet Union is in the front ranks, is confidently marching ahead, fully determined to implement the impressive tasks which the communist parties set for the peoples.

Dialogue or Confrontation?

The CPSU and the Soviet state are continuing the staunch struggle to introduce humane, democratic methods into the practice of international relations.

"It is generally acknowledged," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "that the international situation depends largely on the policy of the USSR and the United States. The state of relations between them at present and the acute nature of international problems demanding a solution dictate, in our view, the need for dialogue at all levels--and active dialogue at that. We are prepared for dialogue.

"Experience shows that the decisive element here is summit meetings. That was true yesterday and remains true today."

The Soviet viewpoint arises from the honest desire to normalize relations with the biggest Western power. It has no "false bottom." It is based on the desire to remove all the unnecessary and superficial elements introduced into Soviet-American relations by the previous Washington administration. Regarding strategic arms limitation as an extraordinary problem, the USSR declares its readiness without delay to continue the relevant talks with the United States while preserving all that is positive that has hitherto been achieved in this sphere.

Noting the terrible danger inherent in the growing arms race, the USSR calls on Western states and all other countries to fight together against this common danger. Statesmanlike wisdom lies not not in seeking to outstrip each other in the arms race, but in joint efforts to win that race, that is, to put an end to it.

How does R. Reagan' administration reply to this desire on the part of the Soviet Union?

The American press makes no secret of the fact that the USSR's new constructive, peace-loving proposals place Washington on the horns of a difficult dilemma. Outright rejection of the proposals would put it in a difficult position vis-a-vis the entire world, including that section of the American population which sees acceptance of the Soviet initiatives as a real chance to ensure genuine national security for the United States. But acceptance of the Soviet proposals is not part of the plans of those who have firmly associated themselves with the arms race, with the notorious "position of strength" policy.

Hence the maneuvering, the juggling of words about peace and the implementation of measures which actually have nothing to do with concern for peace.

Last week the U.S. President sent a new draft state budget to congress for fiscal 1982. It envisages raising military appropriations for the Pentagon alone to the unprecedented figure of $222 billion. Moreover, the leaders of the U.S. military department are declaring for all to hear that that their appetite is insatiable. The other day a group of U.S. correspondents vigorously inquired of Defense Secretary Weinberger whether the administration has a level in mind at which the rapid growth of military arsenals might stop. The secretary gave the vague reply: "I cannot give any specific figures."

As the Brussels BELGA agency reported a few days ago, NATO's supreme leading organ has conducted a number of discussions to work out the bloc countries' tactics in connection with the USSR's new peace initiatives. Washington used the talks to put new pressure on its allies. U.S. General Rogers, commander in chief, Allied Forces, and other top officers visited the Netherlands the other day and talked "behind closed doors" with the government leaders of the country whose population is known to resolutely oppose the deployment of the new American missiles on Dutch territory.

The Netherlands is not the only country under pressure. In an interview a few days ago for FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Rogers announced that the decision taken under U.S. pressure on an annual 3-percent increase in NATO countries' military expenditure is merely a "rough, symbolic figure" and that, really, appropriations should be much greater. But that is not all. He demanded an expansion of the "framework of NATO's operational sphere" (that is, the use of NATO forces in parts of the world where Washington chooses) and also the bloc countries' creation of "a chemical weapons offensive potential."

Of course, Washington would very much like all its NATO allies to stick to its unrealistic position. Some of them, like Madame Thatcher, are quite willing to do this. Moreover during her U.S. visit, M. Thatcher insisted in the White House that the new Soviet initiatives contain an element of "danger" for the West.

Others are maneuvering because they are compelled to face up to public opinion in their countries. That was the case, for example with FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher's U.S. visit. On the other hand, as the official communique showed, Genscher and Haig stated their "full agreement on key problems." In particular, support was reiterated for NATO's December 1979 decision to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. On the other hand, the FRG expressed a desire for an "immediate start" to Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation. "Verbally Genscher tried to give the impression that the FRG wants to contribute to detente," UNSERE ZEIT states. "But political practice gives the opposite impression."

While the Soviet Union struggles to normalize the situation in the world's "hot spots," the R. Reagan administration is operating in exactly the opposite direction. One example of this is U.S. policy in Latin America.

Describing the designs of the Washington champions of "forceful methods," the New York TIMES writes: "Washington's train of thought is clear: For America to win back the respect of the whole world it must organize a show of force some place. To make the allies follow a common course in situations where their interests do not coincide, it is necessary to test the situation in El Salvador, where the allies have no interests to make them take different sides.

"We must not confine ourselves to a show of force in Central America to consolidate our sphere of influence; we must declare this confrontation a symbol of superpower rivalry the world over."

So it is not merely a matter of propping up a junta odious to the Salvadoran people with U.S. weapons and Pentagon advisers, but in fact of creating a hotbed of international-scale confrontation in the area. At the same time, by inviting the leaders of the Chilean fascist junta and certain other dictatorial Latin American regimes to Washington, the U.S. administration is plainly demonstrating whose side it is on.

If you add to this the Pentagon's efforts to expand its network of military bases in the Near East, the increase in arms supplies and credits to Israel and Egypt, the decision to sell extra military equipment to Saudi Arabia and the publicly stated intention to increase arms supplies to the hired killers being sent into Afghanistan as well as to the remnants of the terrorist groupings waging an undeclared war against the People's Republic of Angola, it becomes even more obvious what the circles who set the tone in Washington politics are after.

The enemies of peace are clever at masking plans which are hostile to the peoples' vital interests. But the peoples will not be fooled. There is growing resistance to the warmongers' intrigues. I will confine myself to just two examples.

The influential coalition for a new foreign and military policy, whose membership includes more than 50 U.S. public organizations, sent a letter to President Reagan urging a positive response to the Soviet peace initiatives. In Britain over 500,000 citizens signed an appeal to Prime Minister Thatcher opposing the deployment of U.S. Cruise missiles on British soil and the equipping of the British submarine fleet with Trident submarines and missiles, and also an appeal to agree to the transformation of Europe into a nuclear-free zone.

In conditions where the most aggressive imperialist circles are fueling tension the historic significance for the peoples of the Soviet peace program, enriched and developed by our party's 26th congress, becomes particularly clear. Millions and millions more people are realizing that the fate of the world and the cause of mankind's progress are linked more closely than ever today with socialism, with the CPSU and the Soviet state, with the socialist policy of peace.

USSR READY FOR 'CONFIDENCE-BUILDING' IN FAR EAST

LD171444 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 17 Mar 81

["Peace and Security to the Far East"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes: The Soviet Union's readiness for concrete talks with all interested countries on confidence-building measures in the Far East is one of the major Soviet foreign policy initiatives advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress. Its significance is determined by the topicality of the problem it concerns, the improvement of the situation in the Far East, which is complicated and controversial there, is an important task whose solution is in the interests of hundreds of millions of people living in that region, in the interests of universal peace.

It is clear to every sober-minded person what an important role is played by mutual trust in inter-state relations. Measures in the military sphere are among the major factors which contribute to confidence building. A whole number of Soviet proposals on restricting the arms race and strengthening international security, which were approved in recent years at the United Nations and other international forums, are directed at creating an appropriate climate conducive to the establishment of such confidence.

The all-European conference held in Helsinki in the summer of 1975 laid the foundations for implementing confidence-building measures in the military sphere in the European Continent, military exercises of ground troops are announced here in advance, observers from other countries are invited.

The USSR is prepared for advance notification about naval and air exercises and large-scale troop movements. The 26th CPSU Congress expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to spread the zone of confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the country. Of course, Western states should take similar measures on expanding confidence zones.

The USSR also expressed readiness for talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East. Such talks with the participation of all interested sides could define a range and nature of measures and contribute to the solution of other specific issues. The Soviet Union is sincerely striving to lessen the current tension in the Far East and ensure conditions for developing there an atmosphere conducive to peace, stability and cooperation. It takes into account the specific features of the region where such powers as China and Japan are the USSR's neighbors and where obvious is the large-scale American "military presence"--many American military bases and large military contigents are deployed in the territories of other countries.

The need for talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East will become more apparent if one takes into account the current trends in the policy of Washington and its allies in that vast region. Their yardstick in respect to the Far East is seen from an article in the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL, published last Wednesday. Its author, Richard Holbrooke, who for many years was the assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs, expresses, probably, not only his own views. He does not conceal that in the Pacific and the region of the Atlantic, the United States is seeking superiority in strength, acknowledges the parallel nature of the American and Chinese interests in the Far East and the fact that American-Japanese cooperation is being adjusted increasingly more to correspond to the "U.S. global strategy", that is, acquires an increasingly greater military nature. In the end, Holbrooke tries to accuse the Soviet Union and Vietnam of destabilizating the situation in the Far East, urging, in fact, for confrontation with them.

Such calls are becoming the keynote of the American policy in the Far East. That region is inhabited by more than a third of mankind. Can one play with their destiny with such irresponsibility? The Soviet initiative proceeds from the premise that the elaboration and application of confidence-building measures in the Far East could not only defuse the situation there but also become a useful thing for strengthening the basis of universal peace.

WHITE HOUSE 'DISAVOWS' HAIG EL SALVADOR STATEMENT

LD171536 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 17 Mar, TASS--The White House has decided on such an unusual step as to disavow the statement by the Secretary of State Alexander Haig who appeared on television last week and called on the American press to tone down its coverage of the events in El Salvador. The White House press secretary told newsmen that Haig was expressing only his "own opinion."

The statement by the secretary of state was caused by intent to somehow calm the West European allies of the United States and the Latin American countries that were openly expressing their dissatisfaction with the campaign around El Salvador whipped up by Washington. This statement however had an extremely undesirable effect for the masterminds of American policy inside the United States. It served only as an extra argument for those forces in the United States which come out against American interference in the affairs of El Salvador. Now, on command from the White House, new impetus will again be given to the hysterical campaign about "intrigues of communists" in El Salvador in order to justify the escalation of U.S. military intervention in that country, to prove the need of sending "Green Berets" and marines there and to whitewash the bloody suppression of patriots by the Salvadoran junta.

COMMENT CONTINUES ON ARMING OF AFGHAN REBELS

'Staking Everything'

LD180310 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpts] As has been reported, the United States has shipped through Egypt a consignment of arms for Afghan counterrevolutionaries. President Reagan has made it clear that the administration intends to openly supply arms and ammunition to groups of bandits committing terrorist actions against the Afghan population. Here is a comment from our observer Viktor Yenikeyev: For many months representatives of the Carter administration tried hard to make the Americans believe that the United States has nothing to do with anti-Afghan activities. Now the transparent camouflage has been cast aside and Washington has openly embarked on the road of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Afghanistan. Publicly, and of its own will, the White House has assumed upon itself a share of responsibility for crimes committed by its so-called freedom fighters, burning down peaceful Afghan villages and killing old men, women and children. Many might wonder why the new administration has confessed what its predecessors tried so hard to conceal, although not always successfully.

And yet the escalation of American military aid to bandits and the public admission of that is a forced action on the part of the administration. Indirectly this testifies to the fact that the plans of the previous administration, and the current one as well, to destabilize the situation in Afghanistan and install there a suitable regime have sustained a fiasco. Despite United States support Afghan counterrevolution has been sapped. Major bands of rebels have been routed. Those who were misled by hostile propaganda have been returning home to start a new life, impossible for them in the past.

Indeed, if reports about alleged successes made by counterrevolutionaries were true, did Washington need to resort to emergency measures to reanimate anti-Afghan scum? An increase in the supply of American arms to bandits indicates that the administration has decided to stake everything for its improper goals. In the meantime, many people in America will apparently understand why the Afghan problem has arisen and why it is still unsettled. As for the Soviet military contingents, President Brezhnev said that the USSR will be prepared to withdraw it from Afghanistan in agreement with its government. But for that the smuggling of counterrevolutionary bands into Afghanistan must be stopped. President Reagan's decision shows that the administration has chosen an altogether different course from the one that leads to a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

'Shortsighted, Hopeless Policy'

LD171113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Vlasov and V. Svetozarov: "Shortsighted Policy"]

[Text] "President Reagan has for the first time expressed publicly the U.S. administration's readiness to supply the Afghan rebels with U.S. weapons." (from an ABC television broadcast)

Reagan's predecessor in the White House used to expatiate frequently and expansively on events in Afghanistan, presenting them as allegedly "threatening U.S. national security" and displaying surprising forgetfulness over the direct U.S. involvement in the undeclared was against the DRA. Reports and facts percolating to the bourgeois press regarding Washington's participation in the armed intervention against the Afghan people have frequently been denied by officials and described by them as "intrigues" by Moscow and Kabul.

The change of leadership in the White House has not altered the overall U.S. course with respect to Afghanistan. But the new President's claim to the role of "strong man" also emerges in the fact that U.S. participation in this aggression is now being mentioned openly. In an interview with ABC television, Reagan expressed readiness to supply "U.S. weapons to the Afghan rebels." The ABC news program found out that "a limited quantity of firearms has already been imported clandestinely into Afghanistan from Egypt via Pakistan; this was financed by Saudi Arabia. The flow could be increased considerably and could include portable missiles...." Reagan admitted in the interview with the television company that the United States is prepared to continue giving armed [vooruzhennyy] assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

The U.S. President has acknowledged the leading U.S. role in the struggle against Democratic Afghanistan. Whether Reagan intended it or not, his television statement confirmed the objectivity and substantiated nature of the assessment of the situation surrounding Afghanistan given in the USSR and the DRA. Under the conditions of the mounting threat that the people's regime and the Afghan people's revolutionary gains would be eliminated, the measures taken at the Afghan leadership's request to defend the state thwarted the plans of the undeclared war's organizers. Now, after the U.S. President's self-exposure, no one in the West can doubt any longer the timeliness and correctness of the joint actions by Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Playing the "hard line" gambit, the head of the U.S. administration is openly inciting the ringleaders of Afghan counterrevolution to continue their struggle, esteeming them "freedom fighters." Who are they, these so-called champions of freedom and democracy? Big feudal landowners who cherish the hope of restoring the monarchy, pseudoreligious fanatics dreaming of a "renaissance" of the medieval spirit and champions of military dictatorship.... It is from these "representatives" of the Afghan people that the United States tried to cobble together the pretentious-sounding "Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan." And as soon as the "Alliance" collapsed, having failed to survive as long as a year, the West started talking of some alleged "ideological differences among the rebel leaders."

The actual sources of the strife were far removed from "political philosophy" and were quite banal. The AP correspondent in Islamabad who, it is to be supposed, has no special prejudice against the Afghan Basmak ringleaders ensconced in Pakistan, hinted at "misuse of funds" by the leader, (A. Sayyaf), incurring the anger of other counterrevolutionary group leaders badly treated during the shareout. The split grew into public mutual accusations of corruption, dictatorial ways and misappropriation of funds.

What do "ideological" considerations matter where ready cash is concerned! Retaining the habit of embezzling state property from their former "dolce vita" in prerevolutionary Afghanistan, the "liberation fighters," finding themselves abroad, are not averse to pocketing the funds generously dispensed to them from the budgets of Western and some other countries for acts of subversion against the DRA.

And considerable amounts of money are being earmarked. Speaking at the Karachi Institute of International Relations, Arthur Hummel, U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, admitted that in 1980 alone the United States spent $100 million on "aid" to so-called "Afghan refugees" (read: counterrevolutionary organizations). Britain is not lagging behind in "philanthropy" either. A high-ranking British Government official stated that his country has made available over 2 million pounds for the same purposes. According to British Foreign Secretary Carrington the London treasury is prepared to earmark a further 350,000 pounds. The "income" from Beijing and a number of reactionary regimes in Asia and the Near East continues to flow.

The fact that the lion's share of the "aid" settles in the pockets of the "Afghan fighters" probably saddens their benefactors considerably. Who should know better than they the moral and spiritual degradation of those who, with servile eagerness, receive Western government officials in their offices, organize ostentatious press conferences for them and frequently make guests appearances on Western radio and television programs.

Zia Nasiri, who acts the role of one of the counterrevolutionary organizations' chief emissaries to the U.S. State Department, has frequently appeared on Western television screens. He is known to be a CIA staffer. Visiting the city of Peshawar on "official business" to engage in dirty affairs connected with contraband, Nasiri was arrested several times by the Pakistani police but on each occasion, not without the aid of his powerful patrons, he happily eluded justice. In Iran Nasiri was less fortunate. Embarked on another illegal arms deal, he found himself not on Tehran's Hilton Hotel but in an uncomfortable prison cell....

One more "freedom fighter" for whom the U.S. President is probably concerned is one (Khasan), a New York necktie salesman who has declared himself the son of the former Afghan king by his fourth wife--a member of the British aristocracy--and who lays claim to "the Kabul throne." The self-styled "heir" has boasted that he is supported by several politicians and military leaders in the United States anxious to form an "Afghan government in exile." Camps for training "Afghan insurgents in guerrilla warfare methods" have already been created in the U.S. State of Georgia.

These political rogues and criminals are causing considerable trouble to those who have given them shelter. The Iranian press writes almost daily about the escapades of narcotics and arms smugglers, about the capture of whole groups of brigands operating in the guise of various anti-Afghan organizations. In Pakistan the "freedom fighters" are literally terrorizing the local population. According to Pakistani officials they have "devastated the city of Quetta." Our children no longer feel safe on the city streets. The number of kidnappings is growing.

Recently even some U.S. newspapers have no longer been concealing the existence of a secret CIA program for supplying arms to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries: U.S. agents buy rifles, pistols and ammunition on the "world arms market" and secretly transfer the lot to Afghanistan. The New York TIMES' Delhi correspondent reported in January this year: "Recent combat operations by the Islamic rebels confirm that they are receiving new types of weapons...hand-held high-explosive grenade throwers and medium machineguns."

Large consignments of weapons and other forms of direct aid to the counterrevolution, as can be judged from Reagan's television interview, have now moved from the category of secret U.S. operations to the rank of officially and openly sanctioned acts performed by the U.S. administration. This fact exposes yet again the hypocrisy of U.S. ruling circles now trying to accuse the national liberation movement of being involved in "international terrorism."

Washington ranks as "terrorist" countries which do not suit it, including the DRA. It is possible and even necessary to speak of terrorism in connection with events around Afghanistan. But this term is perfectly suited to a description of the crimes of the April revolution's enemies and the actions of those, above all in the United States, who support and direct them.

This is indeed international terrorism in undisguised and finished form. Terroristic in its methods and goals and international in the nature of the forces backing it.

It is also surprising that the U.S. President's anti-Afghan speech was made at a time when an understanding of the need for a peaceful settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan and above all for halting the aggression against that sovereign state is growing among public opinion in many Western countries. The Afghan leadership has already stated frequently its readiness for talks on the basis of the DRA Government's 14 May 1980 proposals. That document stresses that corresponding guarantees from several states, including the USSR and the United States, should be an integral part of a political settlement.

The Soviet Union's position is absolutely clear. It was set forth yet again in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress: "As for the Soviet troops contingent, we will be prepared to withdraw it by agreement with the Afghan Government. For this to happen, the sending of counterrevolutionary gangs into Afghanistan must be completely halted. This must be enshrined in accords between Afghanistan and its neighbors. Reliable guarantees are needed that there will be no new intervention...."

Instead of seeking peaceful ways and pledging not to undertake subversive activity against Afghanistan, the United States is steering a course toward the further escalation of its interference in the Afghan people's affairs, not even stopping at overt threats. This policy is shortsighted and hopeless. No one will be able to force the Soviet Union to abandon the fulfillment of its international duty to give essential aid to its southern neighbor in repelling outside aggression. Even the biggest imperialist power cannot prevent the Afghan people from resolving their destiny for themselves.

Moving in 'Opposite Direction'

LD171541 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by TASS political observer Yu. Kornilov: "When Secrets Are Revealed..."]

[Text] "A new stage in the escalation of U.S. interference in Afghan affairs" is how the French newspaper L'HUMANITE assessed the U.S. President's statement in his ABC television interview. The assessment is correct. To recap: In the interview in question R. Reagan in essence admitted that the United States is implementing armed aggression against the DRA from the territory of Pakistan. Asked whether Washington was prepared to give help to the Afghan rebels, the President stated: "Yes, by supplying weapons." On the day before, 8 March, a similar statement was made by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger.

Strictly speaking, there is nothing essentially new in the statements of the U.S. President and Pentagon chief: As the New York TIMES observes with good reason, reports that the United States was secretly supplying the rebels with weapons via Pakistan have been received before, and R. Reagan has only publicly confirmed what his predecessor J. Carter preferred to keep quiet. All the same, the open declaration by the White House about "aid" to anti-Afghan bandit formations, which, as is well-known, are being knocked together, trained and equipped with American dollars and Chinese yuan outside the DRA borders, cannot fail to attract attention.

After all, how many tons of paper, who many hectoliters of ink have Washington and American propaganda actually expended in the attempt to impress on an insufficiently informed or misled Western public that the USSR "has invaded Afghanistan!" Now the U.S. President himself confesses for all to hear that it is precisely the United States which unleashed and is continuing and undeclared war against the DRA. R. Reagan's statement confirms yet again that the DRA Government had very, very weighty reasons for turning to a neighboring, friendly country--the Soviet Union--and requesting aid in repelling aggression from outside....

Here is something else that must be said: The U.S. President's statement was made in a period when certain circles in the West, primarily in the United States, have not given up hope that they will succeed in reversing the course of events in the DRA and are keeping up an anti-Soviet hullaballoo around Afghanistan and the question of the "withdrawal of Soviet troops" from the DRA. The USSR's position on this question is known: Our country is prepared to withdraw the Soviet troops contingent from Afghanistan by agreement with the Afghan Government, but for this to happen it is necessary that the sending of counterrevolutionary gangs into the DRA cease completely, and this must be cemented by treaties between Afghanistan and its neighbors.

But what guarantees can there be, one wonders, if an escalation of imperialist intervention against the sovereign DRA is imminent and none other than the U.S. President himself is making outright statements about the existence in Washington of plans for supplying weapons to anti-Afghan gangs (and ABC, commenting on the President's statement, adds that what is in question here is a "flow of American weapons" to these gangs)? By all accounts the present Washington administration, although pretending to be concerned only for "the good of the Afghan people," in fact intends not to work toward a settlement of the situation which has taken shape around Afghanistan but to go in quite the opposite direction....

WASHINGTON POST CITED ON U.S. POLICY IN PAKISTAN

NC132018 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary on Pakistan]

[Text] The Washington POST carries an article on the situation in Pakistan and the intensification of anti-American feelings there because of America's support for the present military regime.

This American newspaper writes: The Iranian crisis can be repeated in Pakistan because the politicians in the U.S. State Department have linked their destiny with the detested military dictatorship. The granting of military aid to this dictatorship has involved the United States in the same situation it was in Iran 2 years ago. The present Pakistani regime, like Iran's deposed shah, is detested by thousands and thousands of Pakistanis because of the [word indistinct] crushing of the opposition. The disappointed and agitated masses of Pakistanis are now trying to show their bitterness toward the Americans residing in Pakistan.

The Washington POST then writes: The Americans have been advised not to go on the streets of Rawalpindi and Islamabad alone. In addition, they have told the Americans not to wear clothes representing their nationality.

In the article incidents of attacks on Americans by Pakistanis in Pakistan are reported.

The Washington POST then writes: There is no doubt that the State Department is trying to hide all these truths. The American public is never informed of the facts which show the incorrect political line followed by Washington. But when the Americans are attacked--since they are considered to be full-fledged supporters of the disrespectful regime--it becomes very clear that our policy on Pakistan has a weak point.

The Washington POST adds: This type of policy, based on leaving facts unsaid, is unfortunately not new. The incident which took place on 21 November 1979--during which a large group of Pakistanis, with shouts of protests, attacked the American Embassy in Islamabad, burned and destroyed it--was hidden from the American public as well the present incidents.

In conclusion the American newspaper writes: For the sake of ensuring the interests of our policy which is based on the principle of "we hear nothing, we know nothing and we will say nothing bad about the present Pakistani dictatorship" and which forms the core of this policy, Washington completely hid the details of the bloody incidents on that day and almost everyone has forgotten them, with the exception of those who lived through that (?terrifying) day.

PROPOSED SUPPORT FOR ANGOLAN OPPOSITIONISTS HIT

LD171539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy "Rejoinder": "Under Washington's Wing"]

[Text] A report that Washington intends to take yet another step to extend its blatant interference in the internal affairs of other sovereign states has just been received from the United States. The informed Washington POST diplomatic observer Don Oberdorfer announces: "The Reagan administration has warned the Congress that maybe next week it will propose the lifting of the 5-year ban on the United States giving secret aid to rebel groupings in Angola."

The matter in question is the so-called Clark amendment adopted by the Congress in 1976 which bans the dispatch of arms or cash to puppet terrorist groupings like UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which are at the service of South African racists and neocolonialists. However in the course of subsequent years the CIA and other U.S. Government departments bypassed this amendment without particular difficulty, sending arms and military equipment to the mercenary gangs through the Republic of South Africa racists.

These gangs of cutthroats are direct accessories of racism and neocolonialism in the undeclared war against the People's Republic of Angola. They are trained and armed in military camps situated on Namibian territory. They systematically attack peaceful villages, destroy crops, kill inhabitants and engineer acts of sabotage on railroads.

Official Washington now intends to openly take under its wing these professional murderers who are sowing death and destruction on Angolan soil. Ronald Reagan spoke in favor of direct military aid to the UNITA gangs during his 1980 election campaign. After the Republican administration came to power practical preparations were begun for direct U.S. participation in aggressive actions against Angola. Secretary of State A. Haig spoke unequivocally about this in the Senate.

The U.S. administration intends to throw away the fig leaf--the formal Clark amendment. This, several circumspect State Department officials predict, will be a challenge to free Africa. Simultaneously, we must add, Washington will once again prove by itself the falsity and hypocrisy of the campaign of the "struggle against international terrorism" it has unleashed.

STRAINS WITH ALLIES OVER SOVIET APPROACH VIEWED

LD171057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 5

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Where the Threat Really Comes From"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The new peace initiatives which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev advanced at our party's 26th congress and which have elicited very broad support throughout the world are now the object of intensive consultations between the United States and its allies. Heads of government and foreign ministers of allied states are arriving in Washington one after another. As a result of talks behind closed doors at the White House and the Department of State, agreed reports and texts of dinner and supper speeches and toasts are being published and press conferences are being held.

The speech and communique writers have a mountain of work. As a rule, their pens produce smooth texts which is music to the ears of figures in the bourgeois news media--the guests politely support Washington's positions and assure it of their "Atlantic solidarity." A military alliance is a military alliance, and this obliges its members to demonstrate discipline when this is demanded by the superior commander.

But this is what is curious: Washington's experts on life behind the scenes at NATO are not particularly reassured by these demonstrations of loyalty. They openly admit that the new Soviet initiatives, which took Washington "by surprise", as U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig put it in conversation with representatives of French television, have awakened profound interest in West Europe. A particular impression was produced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words, which appeared in the world's press and totally destroyed, as it were, the fabrication about the "Soviet threat" which is supposedly forcing the West to arm, arm and arm again.

"There really is a threat of war hanging over the United States, as well as over all other countries in the world. But its source is not the Soviet Union and its mythical superiority by the arms race itself and the continued tension in the world," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary declared. "We are prepared to struggle against this real and not imaginary threat--hand in hand with America, with European states and with all the countries of our world. It is dangerous madness to try to beat each other in the arms race and to count on victory in a nuclear war."

Under these conditions the bellicose stance of Washington, which regards the use of military force as the most effective means of protecting American interests throughout the world, is giving rise to growing misgivings among the U.S. allies. "THE ALLIES WANT U.S. POLICY TO BE NOT ONLY MILITARY"--THIS IS THE TITLE OF AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED in the American newspaper The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. It frankly states: "After many consultations with the leading European allies the Reagan administration has received several quite clear signals. The meaning of these signals received from the British, the French and the West Germans boils down to one thing: The administration is probably overestimating the military factor in its desire to 'deter' the Soviet Union. As these allies maintain, the purely military approach alone is not enough to resolve the majority of global problems. It is necessary also to seek economic solutions and to strive for a political settlement through negotiations."

In an editorial on the same subject another American newspaper the Atlanta CONSTITUTION dotted the "i's," as it were: "We must show wisdom and remember that this is 1981 and not 1945, 1950 or even 1960," it declared. "In all those years the United States enjoyed considerable military superiority over the Soviet Union. But today the United States and the USSR are roughly equal in terms of military strength."

Yes, people in West Europe, as well as quite broad circles of people who know what's what in the United States itself, understand that in our time the idea of creating a military superiority which would enable the United States to dictate its will to the whole world is unrealizable. And if this could not be done in 1945, when the United States had the monopoly of nuclear weapons, how is it possible to dream of it today? Everyone remembers well the result of the postwar arms race spiral, in which the initiative was always taken by the United States and by it alone.

As the Soviet delegation at the current talks in Madrid recalled recently, the United States created the atom bomb in 1945, while the USSR--after its proposal to prohibit the military use of nuclear energy was turned down--responded to this by creating its own atom bomb 4 years later. In 1952 the United States produced a thermonuclear explosion--the USSR was forced to create thermonuclear weapons 1 year later. In 1960 the United States created a nuclear-powered submarine armed with ballistic missiles--4 years later the USSR commissioned similar submarines. In 1970 the United States began fitting its ICBM's with multiple war heads--the USSR was forced to deploy similar systems a few years later.

And, finally, one more very convincing example of the futility of U.S. attempts to ensure its military superiority--an example cited at the party congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. "In the past," he said, "we proposed banning the creation of the Trident naval missile system in the United States and of a corresponding system here. That proposal was not accepted. As a result, the Americans created the new Ohio submarine with Trident 1 missiles. And we created an analogous system--the Typhoon. Who, then, benefited from this?"

Would it not be more simple and more sensible to end this costly race, whose every twist leads in the final analysis to an approximate equality of forces, and to ensure observance of the principle of the sides' equality and identical security at a LOWER LEVEL by resuming talks?

There seems to be no answer to this question audible from Washington. It is preparing to start a new twist in the spiral, which has become really insane. All the American administration's thoughts, as New York TIMES commentator J. Reston wrote recently, are concentrated "on the art of waging war, not on the art of preserving peace."

"Haig," Reston declares, "does not put forward a single proposal on how to encourage coexistence between the two leading nuclear powers--coexistence which is clearly the only alternative to a complete absence of existence. He admits that nuclear war will be a terrible calamity, but at the same time he declares that the consequences of complete inaction (?) could be even worse. He thereby virtually urges the start of a nuclear war, which everyone is endeavoring to avoid."

People throughout the world have noted Haig's cynical and cruel statement in the Senate: "There are things for which we Americans must be prepared to fight.... There are more important things than peace." This general's desire to "flex his muscles," as the West European press evaluated it, has caused considerable alarm in Europe, where people know well the danger of war. Responsible figures are faced with a bitter reality in all its magnitude--a real threat to the very existence of European civilization: For Europe, above all, would be the theater of military operations if the Pentagon took it into its head to unleash a war!

It is not surprising that even such conservative British newspapers as the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH and THE SUNDAY TIMES deemed it necessary to publish articles which sounded like an alarm on the same day early in March: "Very many leaders of European countries in the NATO alliance concerned with foreign policy--so many that it is alarming--are now of the opinion that the United States could possibly represent a greater threat to the West's vital interests than the Soviet Union. No, on the whole they do not hold this opinion because people sympathetic to communists, communist supporters or even 'pinkos' have entered the foreign ministries of a number of West European countries. They believe this because...American protection has begun to seem more threatening than Soviet aggression." The SUNDAY TELEGRAPH declares that "American friendship" can do West Europe more harm than "Soviet hostility," since "the chief principle of the new Washington administration's foreign policy is reliance on the American Armed Forces." And it warns: "There have been serious disagreements in the NATO alliance before, but they have never been so dangerous in nature."

The article "The NATO Crisis," published in THE SUNDAY TIMES, contains roughly the same ideas. It says, in particular: "Europeans suspect the Americans of impulsiveness. These suspicions have intensified particularly since the Reagan administration took office. The tendency to evaluate everything that happens in the world from the viewpoint of East-West relations and the natural (?) and strictly American (!) conviction that where a problem arises there must also be a solution are to a considerable extent intensifying this atmosphere of disunity and mistrust in the NATO alliance."

These anxious voices issuing from West Europe are being joined by equally worried voices from Japan. On 10 March, for example, the influential Tokyo newspaper YOMIURI published an article entitled "Bellicose Chorus From Washington," which stated: "The Reagan administration's idea of preserving U.S. military superiority is fraught with the growing danger of causing an unrestrained arms race. It will be a great burden on the West's economy and will lead to the fueling of tension in relations with the East."

These are facts of recent weeks. Of course, these signals, which have filtered through to the press, are not fortuitous. If even conservative British newspapers began writing openly of a crisis within NATO, this means that someone in ruling spheres had an interest in seeing that such signals appeared.

Of course, these signals must not be overestimated--it is very likely that at the NATO Council session scheduled for May which, according to Western press reports, will be held in Rome, the American bulldozer will demolish the U.S. allies' hastily erected paper barricade of objections and doubts.

But this episode should not be underestimated, either. For it eloquently illustrates the weighty words spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at our party congress: "The sphere of imperialist domination in the world has narrowed, and internal contradictions in and rivalry between the capitalist countries have intensified." There can be no doubting that, as time goes on, these contradictions and this rivalry will increasingly make themselves known.

COASTAL MANEUVERS REGARDED AS 'INTIMIDATION'

LD172321 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 17 Mar, TASS--The U.S. Atlantic Command has announced that large-scale military exercises would be held in May at U.S. bases of the south east coast, codenamed "Solid Shields-81". Political observers have noted that the operation area of the U.S. Atlantic Command covers the Caribbean as well as Central American countries. In the context of Washington's preparations for broad U.S. intervention in El Salvador, the manoeuvres are being regarded as a means of blackmail and intimidation of the independent countries and peoples of the region.

The well-known Senators Claiborne Pell, Joseph Biden and Edward Zorinski have protested against the expansion of U.S. military aid to the reactionary Salvadoran junta. They say in a letter to President Ronald Reagan that the United States is supporting a government which uses terrorist methods. The CBS television network has reported 15,000 persons to have fallen victims to the Salvadoran junta's terror since early last year.

KOTOV COMMENTS ON HAIG, WEINBERGER POSITIONS

LD180847 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 12 March carries on page 1 a 1,500-word article by Mikhail Kotov, member of the WPC, under the rubric "Reflections of a Journalist": "For the Present and Future Generations." After discussing U.S. support for Hitler's Germany before World War II, Kotov goes on to examine the present U.S. administration's foreign policy, which, he states, is "clearly aggressive" and "ignores the peoples' will for peace." He comments on Secretary of State Haig's remark that "'there are things more important than peace,'" which he calls "evidence of a lost sense of reality," and also on the "bellicose fever" affecting Defense Secretary Weinberger. Kotov asserts that it is the U.S. monopolies which "need military tension," and concludes by noting that war "can and must" be averted, by adopting the Soviet peace proposals.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON USSR INITIATIVES CRITICIZED

LD171328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1137 GMT 17 Mar 81

["Why Is NCNA Being Malicious"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar (TASS)--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: It is well known that any foreign policy actions designed to strengthen the peace and security of the peoples produce the same effect on Beijing as does a red rag to a bull. Fresh confirmation of this comes in a XINHUA commentary devoted to the new Soviet initiatives, which is full of anger and malice. At present the peace-loving and realistic initiatives of the USSR, covering a wide range of topical international problems and having been welcomed with a most positive response from the international public, are being carefully studied in the capitals of various countries and are the subject of serious discussion by many governments, parliaments and the headquarters of political parties. That is the reaction to the USSR's proposals everywhere--except in Beijing. There, as is clear from the XINHUA commentary, the approach to the Soviet proposals on preserving and consolidating detente is unambiguous: All such proposals are being dismissed, as they say, out of hand.

An extension of the zone of application of confidence-building measures? "A cover for Soviet expansionism" declare the Beijing propagandists. The proposal to establish a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new NATO and USSR medium-range nuclear missile weapons? "Bait for the West!" says XINHUA going even further. The readiness of the USSR to discuss questions relating to Afghanistan in coordination with questions of security of the Persian Gulf? "A crafty maneuver designed to establish Soviet hegemony in the region." And so on in the same vein.

Incidentally, it seems that Beijing is now beginning to understand that through bad language and ranting and raving about "Soviet hegemonism" alone you will not cancel out the important proposals aimed at strengthening peace and you will not prove the presence of mythical "plans of Soviet aggression." If not arguments, then at least a semblance of arguments are needed. And XINHUA, as the saying goes, suddenly rakes up things like the following: "The USSR has already achieved superiority over the West"; "The Soviet Union wants to drive a wedge between West Europe and the United States." By careful reading you can see: These are familiar old tunes from the arsenal of Western "Soviet-ologists!" But one asks oneself: How did these concoctions, which have become so boring, arrive at the XINHUA teleprinters? The whole point is that this agency, not being capable of putting forward any of its own reasons against the Soviet initiatives, has found nothing better than to simply repeat the slanderous compositions of the NATO "hawks" and of the reactionary organs of the Western bourgeois press that are linked with them.

Thus, Beijing-style abuse alternating with NATO-style lies--that is how XINHUA has "responded" to the peace-loving and realistic Soviet initiatives. Indeed, any other reaction could hardly have been expected though since these initiatives are so obviously at variance with the aggressive great-power aspirations of the Beijing hegemonists. While the USSR favors trust and cooperation between peoples, Beijing stubbornly attempts to purpose a line of charging up tension and fanning conflicts. And while the Soviet Union consistently pursues a course of curbing the arms race, Beijing's top men, consumed by a militarist itch, are, on the contrary, trying to whip up the race. While Moscow sees as its main task to preserve and consolidate detente, Beijing is, on the contrary, doing everything, acting in concert with the aggressive imperialist circles of the West, so that the cause of detente is undermined. Does it come as any surprise that the powerful call for peace which was sounded at the 26th CPSU Congress should have infuriated Beijing's top men and their mouthpiece--XINHUA? However, the result of the slanderous exercises of the Chinese propagandists is obviously not to their advantage: Beijing wanted to hurl a stone at the new Soviet initiatives but it hurled a boomerang. The malicious attacks of XINHUA only confirm once again that the Beijing hegemonists are performing on the international arena the role of enemies of peace and foes of detente.

PAKISTAN USES HIJACKING FOR ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

LD171647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report : "Repression intensified:]

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Mar--The Pakistan authorities are intensifying repression with the aim of suppressing opposition forces in the country which oppose the authoritarian, anti-democratic military regime. In particular, mass arrests of activists belonging to banned political parties and organizations are continuing. Several hundred people have already been arrested. According to reports from Peshawar, administrative center of the North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan socialist party leaders (Abdul Bakhid) and (A.Kh. Minto) were recently arrested there. As local journalistic circles indicate, they were both active participants in the "movement for the restoration of democracy" formed recently by representatives of nine banned Pakistani political parties. In the last few days 49 people have been thrown into prison in that province alone.

A striking fact is that the incident in which a Pakistan Airways plane was hijacked is being used for an extensive campaign of threats and accusations against the opposition Pakistans People's Party and groupings connected with it. At the same time unbridled propaganda is being directed against the DRA. Attempts are also being made to utilize this incident to fan propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union. In this connection the USSR's policy on this question is being deliberately distorted, even though the Pakistani authorities are well aware of the position of the Soviet Union, which has always resolutely opposed and continues to oppose any attempts to hijack planes using terrorist methods.

PAKISTANI NUCLEAR PLANS CAUSE 'SERIOUS CONCERN'

LD171155 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 3

[Maj V. Roshchupkin article under the rubric "International Notes"" "What Lies Behind 'Project 706'"]

[Text] Officials call this facility, which is located 40 km from Islamabad, a "modest scientific research establishment." However, its true purpose has become known to the foreign press. They report that the plant at Kahuta is designed to enrich uranium.

For what purpose? Certainly not to obtain energy which would be used to light the dwellings of Pakistanis, NEWSWEEK magazine writes. This heavily guarded enterprise, the Washington POST reports, is capable of providing sufficient fissionable material to manufacture an atom bomb.

"Project 706"--this is the name the world press has given to the secret plan of certain circles in Pakistan designed to create the "first Islamic" atom bomb.

The "peaceful" enterprise at Kahuta, which is under the jurisdiction of the Military Command, is not the only facility working for the needs of "Project 706." As the press reports, the realization of this ambitious project is being served by a nuclear fuel processing enterprise under construction at Chasma, as well as by the Pakistani Institute of Nuclear Research and Technology.

But even this is not all. The annual report published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London reports that Pakistan has begun constructing another nuclear fuel processing plant near the city of Rawalpindi. To judge from foreign articles, in the next few years Pakistan will be able to possess a sufficient quantity of enriched uranium to produce 5-7 atom bombs a year.

It is common knowledge that nuclear programs are very costly. And yet Pakistan, in terms of the level of its development, is 24th among the world's 34 poorest countries. What, then, is the source of the funds needed to implement the notorious "Project 706"? The work under this plan is financed with the help of certain rich Arab oil-producing states, including Saudi Arabia. According to the press, Riyadh has offered Pakistan $800 million to complete the work on creating the "Islamic" bomb.

Of course, the financing of Islamabad's dangerous preparations plays not the least role in their realization. More important, however, is the direct connivance of certain Western powers, without which it would, of course, be impossible to implement "Project 706." It is precisely because of this connivance, as the aforementioned Washington POST wrote, that "the Pakistanis have already advanced so far along the path of creating a nuclear device that a group of military and scientific specialists is already seeking a suitable desert area to conduct an undergound test." Recent reports attest that a special tunnel for an underground explosion is being constructed in the Cholestan Desert, not far from the border with India.

Foreign mass news organs have repeatedly pointed out that China has expressed readiness to make its territory available to Pakistan for conducting nuclear tests. Beijing is actively urging the Islamabad authorities to create nuclear weapons and is cooperating with them in this sphere. During the visit of the head of the Pakistani administration to Beijing last year talks were held there on these issues.

The measures being taken by Pakistan to implement "Project 706" are creating serious concern, particularly among the peoples of neighboring countries. This is evidenced, in particular, by articles in Indian newspapers and by I. Gandhi's repeated statements on the danger posed by such plans.

USTINOV DISCUSSES SOVIET POSITION ON AFGHANISTAN

For a TASS report on an address by Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense and Marshal of the Soviet Union, to a meeting of the USSR Ministry of Defense party aktiv in which he restates the Soviet position on Afghanistan, see page V 1 of the Military Developments section of the 18 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

FURTHER REPORT ON POLISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS

LD171750 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] In Warsaw there has been a congress of the Democratic Party which, along with the Polish United Workers' Party and the United Peasants' Party, is affiliated with the National Front. A report from our Warsaw correspondent, Viktor Olenichev.

Poland is going through hard times and this could not fail to affect the Democratic Party congress. Its agenda included urgent problems that stirred the majority of the Poles. The congress discussed in detail the recent events and the things that had caused them.

Many statements contained a lot of criticism and self-criticism but the major trend of the discussion concerned the future and the search for the ways out of the current difficulties. The congress strongly condemned the irresponsible elements who cared only for their own petty interests, not for the destinies of their nation.

A participant in the congress, the prominent writer and publicist (Cezary Lazinski) stressed that the lack of understanding of what was good for Poland and what was the essence of socialism, a system of true social justice, led to a deadlock and to a worsening in the crisis.

The congress issued a program, a declaration and other documents that stressed the Democratic Party's resolve to support the communists in their efforts to normalize life in the country and to restore tranquility and order and not only to support but also to work together with them. When the country is in danger, the congress said, patriotism means to do all one can to resolve the problems facing the nation.

POLISH TU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD172238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] A delegation of the consultative commission of the Polish industrial trade unions, led by Albin Szyszka, has ended its visit to Moscow.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK VISIT TO MOSCOW

Talks, Lunch With Gromyko

LD171728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow today between Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for foreign affairs, and Chnoupek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee and foreign minister of that country. Main attention was given to the new important foreign political proposals put forward in the Accountability Report of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the 26th CPSU Congress directed at strenghening peace, at deepening detente and curbing the arms race. These proposals are already having a profound positive effort on the international situation. Especially stressed was its important significance for the cause of peace and socialism and of the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the states of the Warsaw Treaty. The ministers expressed themselves in favor of ensuring a continuing advance along the path commenced by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, of the achievement of progress at the meeting in Madrid, the main positive result of which would be a decision to adopt a resolution calling for a conference on military detente and disarmament.

Comrades Gromyko and Chnoupek ascertained with deep satisfaction the steadfast and comprehensive development and strengthening of relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek at which speeches were exchanged. A press conference was held by Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Chnoupek Press Conference

LD172058 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS--Czechoslovakia fully supports the new Soviet proposals aimed at improving the international situation, Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, said at a press conference in Moscow today. He is in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

"The proposals advanced at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union", Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized, "reaffirm the invariable principles of the peaceful Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state."

"We," the minister said, "greet the Soviet initiative to apply the confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the USSR, provided the Western states extend the confidence zone accordingly. We adhere to the view that all European countries--participants in the Helsinki conference, as well as the USA and Canada, should take part in the solution of confidence-building questions".

"We regard as no less important the proposal on setting a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear-missile weapons of the NATO countries and the USSR, including, of course, the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in this region," the minister went on to say. "We fully support the peace initiatives directed towards a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problems and towards strengthening confidence-building measures in the Far East. [quotation marks as received] We consider it possible to discuss international aspects connected with Afghanistan together with questions of security in the Persian Gulf area.

"We greet the initiative on the convocation of a special session of the UN Security Council at top level to look for ways to improve the international situation. The setting up of an authoritative international committee to show the vital necessity of preventing a nuclear catastrophe would become a tangible contribution to the cause. We hold," the minister stressed, "that notwithstanding all the obstacles which the reactionary imperialist circles raise in the road of detente, all prerequisites exist for safeguarding it and combining it with military detente".

Bohuslav Chnoupek's press conference inaugurated the press centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow. The press centre is in the building where the Soviet and foreign journalists met with the delegates and guests of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

SED POLITBURO APPROVES CPSU CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

LD171611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Unanimous Approval"]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Mar--The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which reflect the majestic achievements of Lenin's party and the Soviet state, will make an outstanding contribution to the Soviet people's successful progress toward the communist future.

They are enormously significant for the strengthening of the consistent struggle for peace, detente and international cooperation, and for the all-round strengthening of the socialist community, says the report on an Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo session which has taken place here.

The report points out that the SED Central Committee Politburo wholly supports and approves the new large-scale initiatives to strengthen peace announced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from the rostrum of the Soviet communists' supreme forum. These important proposals are a consistent continuation of the all-embracing peace program adopted at the 24th and 24th CPSU Congresses.

The Soviet Union advocates constructive, businesslike dialogue between East and West and between the USSR and the United States, arms limitation and disarmament, the deepening of political and military detente. The 26th CPSU Congress has confirmed with new force the USSR's historic role in preserving and consolidating world peace. The struggle for a happy future for the peoples has been and continues to be the cornerstone of all the foreign policy activity of Lenin's party.

The SED Central Committee Politburo emphasizes the great significance of the 26th CPSU congress for the further rapprochement of the fraternal parties and states and the strengthening of their alliances--the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The Soviet communists' forum was convincing proof of socialism's inexhaustible potential. Soviet people's selflessness, and the CPSU's outstanding role in communist building. It demonstrated the unbreakable unity of party and people and the invicible vitality of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The results of the party forum have enriched the theoretical and practical experience of the international communist and workers movement.

The 26th CPSU Congress, the report points out, demonstrated the complete unity of the CPSU and SED and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and GDR in all spheres. The SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR's communists and all its people see it as their international duty to consistently and steadily consolidate the fraternal alliance between the two parties, states and peoples, an alliance which is the reliable guarantee of the republic's dynamic development.

The SED Central Committee Politburo fully approved the report of the SED delegation which took part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, whose decisions are of fundamental significance for the further building of a developed socialist society and the creation of the basic preconditions for a gradual transition to communism in the GDR, the report emphasizes.

The SED Central Committee Politburo calls upon all the republic's working people to regard the decisions and documents of the 26th CPSU Congress as an important stage in the life and activity of the German socialist state, which is confidently heading toward the forthcoming 10th SED Congress.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON BALANCE, MORATORIUM OFFER

DW171356 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Interview by reporter Niemetz with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR's United States of America and Canada Institute, in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Reagan government is steering a hard course vis-a-vis your country. And yet, you court the United States: the suggestion of a summit meeting, the suggestion of a moratorium. Why this handling with kid gloves?

[Answer] Well, somebody must be reasonable. I think reason is involved and not kid gloves. We have not been intimidated with these words, with this gibberish. We are quite convinced that we are strong, stronger than we were before.

[Question] Stronger than the United States?

[Answer] No, we have a state of balance. If anybody is a bit more balanced in this balance, I believe it is the West and not us.

[Question] You said in the press converence that an end to the arms race would be in the interest of the United States. That is certainly correct. But would it not be much more in your interest, because the problems existing in your East bloc are mainly of an economic character and thus they would be influenced by an arms race?

[Answer] Oh well, everybody naturally has his own problems. All have problems. It would be difficult for me to balance them against each other. I believe that the interest exists on both sides. You know, the Americans say they have a higher gross national product. They have it. But we could perform more if need be, if it were understood that this has been forced on us. But nobody would gain anything from that. We suggest that we avoid going that path.

[Question] The moratorium suggested by Mr Brezhnev is not being taken too seriously everywhere, because it is said that the prerequisite for a balance does not exist and that one has to counterarm first.

[Answer] Well, that is a position one cannot agree with. One only fans an arms race more and more that way. A balance exists. One cannot pick out one individual arms system and discuss it. The Americans will have 3,000 strategic cruise missiles in the coming days or in the coming years. And they have more bombers. But as a whole, there is a balance.

The same is true here too: There are the forward based systems of the United States, the nuclear arms of Great Britain and France and the strategic arms of the United States. As regards our actual intentions with the moratorium, we do not restrict anybody. We restrict only ourselves, because our plans to build and deploy more in Europe would be limited. The West plans to have nothing new up to 1983. I think it would be really most disappointing not to take up these negotiations, because otherwise the situation would really become politically and economically very (?costly) for both sides.

[Question] If individual West European states deploy missiles within the framework of NATO's decision to counterarm, would this entail sanctions from the Soviet side?

[Answer] Oh well, you understand that very serious arms are involved. There is the Pershing II which we can compare--you know with what?--with Soviet missiles stationed in Cuba in 1962. You remember what the reaction of the American's was at that time.

[Question] Do you mean to say that similar steps [sentence unfinished].

[Answer] Which have a flight time of only 5 minutes. One need not be a military expert to understand that.

[Question] Yet, Mr Arbatov, would that lead to a similar situation as in 1962 in Cuba? The missile crisis?

[Answer] You know, I do not want to talk about that.

[Question] You introduced it yourself.

[Answer] I just want to say that the Soviet Union takes it very, very seriously. It would, therefore, be much better to avoid it. I do not say that the Americans were right in 1962. That is another question. But naturally there will be consequences. Naturally it will aggravate and spoil the situation in Europe.

NEW FRG TEXTBOOK MAPS OF GERMANY PROTESTED

LD171756 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS--In February of this year the standing conference of the ministers for religious affairs of the FRG's lands approved the so called "principles of portraying Germany in school text-books and maps designed for school instruction." This decision grossly contradicts the existing political and juridical realities in Europe. It instructs, for instance, to show on maps "the border of the German Reich as of December 31, 1937", to apply the name "Germany" to the territory of the FRG and the GDR "put together", to designate the border between the FRG and the GDR as "a special border", etc.

Today the FRG Embassy in Moscow was presented an aide memoire of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs outlining the position of the Soviet side in this connection. It is said in it that the decision adopted by the standing conference of the ministers for religious affairs of the FRG's lands is an impermissible attempt to evade observance of those commitments of a territorial and political nature that are borne by the FRG under existing treaties and agreements, such a way of action has nothing in common with the will to facilitate the establishment and deepening of the idea of better mutual understanding, mutual respect and greater mutual goodwill in the consciousness of people, especially young people of both states expressed in the joint declaration of May 6, 1978.

The Soviet side expects, the aide memoire stresses, that proper measures will be taken in the FRG with the aim of preventing actions in state practice running counter to the international commitments of the FRG, inflicting damage to the lawful interests of other states and capable of generating only mistrust in the policy of the FRG.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ROME TALKS

LD181000 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS--"The main result of the development of Soviet-Italian economic cooperation in 1976-1980 is the trebling of trade turnover between the two countries as compared to the previous five-year period," a TASS correspondent was told by First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Komarov who headed the Soviet delegation at the 12th session of the intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Italy, that was held in Rome. The trade turnover between the two countries in 1980 was higher by more than 40 per cent than the figure for 1979 and exceeded the sum of three billion roubles," he said.

This high level of mutual deliveries of commodities places Italy among the Soviet Union's main partners in its trade with industrially developed capitalist countries.

"The cooperation of Soviet foreign trade organisations with Italian firms has favourable prospects," Nikolay Komarov stressed. "This can be said of such industries, for instance, as power generation, petrochemistry, electrical engineering, electronics, ferrous metallurgy, aircraft, motor vehicle and tractor building."

"It was agreed at the session to hold shortly talks between government delegations of the two countries to study possibilities of cooperation in the construction of a gas pipeline from Siberia to the western border of the USSR and on the delivery to Italy of an additional quantity of gas," the head of the Soviet delegation went on.

"The new long-term program of deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and Italy for the period to 1990 will be of much importance for enhancing Soviet-Italian business cooperation," Nikolay Komarov noted." It has been agreed to hold talks in the first quarter of 1981 on the drafting of this program."

ITALY WARNED AGAINST YIELDING TO U.S. INFLUENCE

LD171449 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 3

[E. Kovalev article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Who Profits by It?"]

[Text] During these weeks many Italian politicians have been setting off across the ocean one after another. It is said to "familiarize" themselves with the leaders of the new American administration and to establish "mutual understanding" with them. Washington has already been visited by Christian Democratic Foreign Minister Colombo, Socialist Foreign Trade Minister Manca, Christian Democratic Party [DC] Political Secretary Piccoli and Republican Party Political Secretary Spadolini. Socialist Party Political Secretary Craxi is also getting ready to go to the American capital. According to press reports, a wide range of issues is being discussed both with regard to the international situation as a whole and to Italian-American relations.

It is known that for the past 5 years the Italians linked American policy toward their country with the name of Ambassador Gardner; this diplomat won wide and sad renown through his repeated attempts to interfere in Italy's internal affairs. Now he is leaving Rome, and without false modesty he evaluates his own activity highly. According to him, relations between Italy and the United States are now "in a considerably healthier state than they were before he came."

We will leave this eulogistic assessment on the ambassador's conscience. We would do better to look at some facts from modern history. They indicate that Gardner, fulfilling Washington's directives, persistently pushed Italy's foreign policy onto the path of blindly following in the U.S. wake. He did his best to strengthen American control over Italy's domestic life and international policy.

The results of the meeting held in Washington have demonstrated, in particular, that the United States still adheres to its former anticommunist position on a political issue of great importance to Italy--the possible participation of the Communist Party, the country's second most influential party, in the management of the state. The DC leaders see the results of the talks, above all, as confirming the "privileged relationship" which they have developed with the Americans, and they are agreeable to supporting the new U.S. administration's foreign policy. It is no coincidence that DC figures make very high assessments of literally all U.S. foreign policy actions, including those plainly aimed at complicating the international situation.

At the same time the Italian press perceives the increasingly frequent contacts between American official representatives and the leaders of the Italian Socialist Party as evidence of the U.S. intention to consider the Socialists a "reserve force for a possible replacement of Italy's political leadership and for the activation of the struggle against the influence of Italian communists."

It is not for nothing that LA STAMPA, commenting on the substance of the Italian-American meetings in recent weeks, especially points out that the Americans "endeavored not to get involved in the crux of the polemic on the issue of leadership of the government," which the Italian socialists have now been conducting for a long time. There is a clear threat looming here to the DC's hopes of maintaining its former dominant position in the country's political life.

The visits acorss the ocean have also shown that, despite statements in favor of detente and of broadening the East-West dialogue, many Italian politicians are unfortunately prepared to yield to pressure from the U.S. military-industrial complex, which is seeking to draw the world into a new round of the arms race. In these calculations Washington allocates a large role to realizing its intention to deploy on Italian territory new medium-range American missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies. It should be stated clearly: Missiles in northern Italy would signify a blow against the achievements of the policy of detente and against Soviet-Italian relations. This is precisely why the country's democratic public sees both the results of Ambassador Gardner's activity and the Italian politicians' recent transatlantic trips as serious cause for alarm. It is a strange sight to see Italian politicians appearing in the role of run-of-the-mill expressers of the American administration's wishes and pretensions and not wishing to dissociate themselves in any way from those concepts.

The report which L.I. Brezhnev delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress noted definite progress in Soviet-Italian relations and pointed to the existence of useful political contacts, mutually advantageous economic cooperation and the broadening of cultural ties. Therefore, the people who are right are those who believe that it is not Italy's blind yielding to foreign influence but, on the contrary, the free and harmonious development of its relations with all countries, regardless of their allegiance to one social system or another, that would be in the interests of our peoples, in the interests of peace.

GISCARD RECEIVES BREZHNEV LETTER ON SUMMIT

LD081926 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev has sent President Valery Giscard d'Estaing a message in which he details his proposals in favor of disarmament and especially the holding of an American-Soviet summit. He has already proposed all this at the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has received a similar message. In an interview, Chancellor Schmidt stated that as far as he is concerned he is in favor of the summit meeting proposed by Brezhnev and that he will let Mr Reagan know this.

SHIBAYEV RECEIVES FINNISH TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD171615 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting in the AUCCTU"]

[Text] On 10 March 1981, A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, received M. Jaskeliainen, secretary of the central organization of Finnish trade unions, who is in Moscow on a working visit. During the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, questions of the further development of relations between the USSR's and Finland's trade unions and other problems of common interest were discussed.

V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Department, took part in the talk.

AL-QADHDHAFI TO PAY 'OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY' VISIT

LD181022 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 18 Mar 81

["On the Forthcoming Visit of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the USSR"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar,TASS--For the purpose of the strengthening and further development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah an understanding was reached on an official friendly visit to the USSR by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The dates of the visit will be agreed upon later.

AN-NABAWI VIEWS EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION TO AS-SADAT

LD172310 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] The popular resistance to the treasonous policy of As-Sadat, which is hostile to the interests of the homeland, is increasing. The magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE says that the political opposition in Egypt, which enjoys the support of labor and trade union organizations, university students and a sizeable section of businessmen, has today become so strong that it openly calls for the resignation of President as-Sadat. Here is what the Arab struggler Kamal an-Nabawi has to say in this connection:

The campaign of terror continues against the progressive patriotic forces in the country. A short while ago, 14 more citizens were arrested because they openly adopted a stand opposing As-Sadat's capitulationist policy. However brutal the As-Sadat regime may be, it will not be able to suppress the resistance of the Egyptians to his policy, which is hostile to the interests and aspirations of the nation. The vast and absolute majority of the country's population reject this policy of As-Sadat. The evidence of this can be seen more clearly in the visit of Israeli President Navon to Egypt last year. All sections of Egyptian society boycotted all the projects and proposals in which the visitor took part.

Perhaps it is worthwhile adding that even the Egyptians who generally had not stood against the conspiracy of Camp David have spontaneuously boycotted Israeli goods. They also boycotted cooperation with the Zionist state in the fields of culture, tourism and other matters. They did so because they saw in this a genuine violation of their patriotic feelings. We can quite confidently say that the As-Sadat policy has met total failure. When the Egyptian president announced his so-called peaceful policy and signed the Camp David agreement he promised the people that they would have peace and that the Middle East conflict would be settled. He also told them they would enjoy prosperity, well-being and complete democracy.

But what actually occurred was the complete opposite to this. As-Sadat's promised peace turned out to be peace for Israel only, whereas Egyptians became even more distant from real peace. As-Sadat sent the popular Egyptian Army to fight against Libya and to Oman and Sudan. He swamped the country with U.S. weapons and turned it into a U.S. military base. He did all this under the cover of disgraceful lying about the so-called Soviet danger.

The upshot of all this is reflected in indicting facts, namely, that the military expenditure has not been reduced. Indeed, it has increased. Instead of the promised prosperity, a large section of the Egyptian people was becoming devastatingly poorer. Instead of the democratic liberties about which As-Sadat had bragged for so long , the Egyptian people reaped the so-called corruption law, which enabled the As-Sadat regime to concentrate all power in his hands, to create a favorable ground for terror, and to persecute all who dare to stand up to his antipeople and antination policy.

It is clear to everyone that this cannot continue for long. The people of Egypt who displayed noble revolutionary characteristics, are waging a real revolutionary struggle for the sake of bringing about basic changes to the country's policy, for establishing true democracy and for following an independent line in foreign policy capable of restoring to Egypt its leading and pioneering role in the Arab and Islamic world and enabling it to stand united with the people of the other Arab states against the greedy aspirations of imperialism and Zionism. The Egyptians are waging this struggle and they will triumph.

BAHRAINI 'PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS' SIGN AGREEMENT

LD171140 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The patriotic forces in Bahrain have taken a significant step along the path of unifying their efforts in the struggle against imperialism and for the realization of true national independence for the country.

The Popular Front and the National Liberation Front in Bahrain have signed an agreement stipulating unity of action in the struggle for the abrogation of the unjust agreements which the imperialists imposed on Bahrain, including agreements under which an imperialist military presence still exists in Bahrain.

The patriotic organizations in Bahrain are also working for greater Bahraini participation in the Arab struggle against Israeli aggression and against imperialist-neocolonialist ambitions and for supporting the Palestinian people's struggle for their national rights.

PDRY, KUWAIT, ETHIOPIA TU DELEGATIONS VISIT

LD171341 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the AUCCTU's Invitation"]

[Text] Delegations of trade union workers of the General Confederation of Workers' Trade Unions of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the General Federation of Kuwaiti Workers and Employees numbering 30 people and also a delegation of trade union workers of the All-Ethiopian Trade Union numbering 29 people were in the Soviet Union from 15 January through 11 March on a study and familiarization visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The trade union workers from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Kuwait and Ethiopia attended a cycle of lectures on the history of the USSR trade union movement, the trade unions' participation in socialist building, questions of the modern world trade union movement and socioeconomic problems of countries in Africa and the Near East.

At the request of the delegations' members a number of talks were given on the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, and a familiarization tour of the country was organized.

On 9 and 10 March the delegation members were received by AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus. During the conversation they were familiarized with the tasks facing the Soviet trade unions and the entire Soviet people in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

PRESS REPORTS VCP DELEGATION VISIT TO AZERBAIJAN

Aliyev, Le Duan Speak

LD171133 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report under the general headline "Cordial, Fraternal Meetings": "Reception in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 4 March G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] delegation headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, which is in Baku.

Cordially greeting the heroic Vietnamese people's envoys, Comrade Aliyev told them about the fundamental transformations which have taken place in Azerbaijan during the years of Soviet power in all spheres of political and socioeconomic life. Particularly weighty achievements, he stressed, were accomplished during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plan years. Communists and all the Azerbaijan people received with great enthusiasm the high assessment given by Comrade 1.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report of the Azerbaijan Communist Party's activity in mobilizing the working people to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule. They regard this assessment as an instruction to work even better and are fully determined to implement with honor the responsible new tasks set for the republic for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

We see the main result of the 26th CPSU Congress, G.A. Aliyev went on, in the fact that the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are confidently leading our country along the Leninist path. From congress to congress, the Soviet people scale more and more new heights in communist creation and achieve new, remarkable successes.

In our republic, as throughout the country, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and all the congress documents met with a warm response in people's hearts, which they are stating unanimously at big rallies and in letters and telegrams. The CPSU Central Committee's report and the congress decisions have been received as a combat program for all our work in the period to come. Azerbaijan's working people, like all Soviet people, received with a feeling of tremendous enthusiasm and inspiration the reelection of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They express unanimous support and approval for the practical activity of the party's Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally both in implementing the socioeconomic program within the country and in the foreign policy course aimed at further strengthening friendship and cooperation with the fraternal parties and socialist countries, peace and the peoples' security and socialism's international positions.

The further strengthening of the unity of the communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is a reliable guarantee and basis for maintaining peace in the world. Speaking of this, Comrade Aliyev noted that the CPSU devotes great attention to the development of fraternal friendship and all-round ties between the USSR and the SRV and the two countries' peoples and communist parties, as was again stressed from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Soviet people experience sincere feelings of love and respect toward Vietnam's heroic people. They received with great interest your speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Le Duan, G.A. Aliyev said, addressing the Vietnamese communists' leader.

It contains important provisions associated with further deepening the friendship between our parties and countries, with developing cooperation between communist and workers' parties throughout the world and with the joint struggle against imperialism and Chinese expansionism.

We know you, Comrade Le Duan, as a prominent figure in the international communist movement and a great friend of the Soviet Union and our beloved leader Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. And we wholeheartedly wish that this friendship may continue to strengthen for the sake of our peoples' prosperity, for the sake of peace.

Dwelling on the problems of further broadening Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, Comrade Aliyev noted that Azerbaijan makes a worthy contribution. A number of types of industrial output produced in our republic are supplied to fraternal Vietnam, including oilfield equipment. And for more than 10 years many Vietnamese students and graduates have studied in Azerbaijan--the future cadres of the SRV's socialist national economy.

Your arrival in Azerbaijan after the end of the 26th CPSU Congress, G.A. Aliyev said in conclusion, will promote the further development of fraternal relations between our parties and peoples and the strengthening of the cause of peace throughout the world. We wished the communists and all working people of Vietnam new successes in building the socialist society.

Comrade Le Duan expressed warm thanks for the interesting talk and for the cordial and hospitable reception on Azerbaijani soil. We have long known about your republic, he said. We entertain the most cordial feelings toward it and rejoice in your people's remarkable successes and wish them new victories. In Azerbaijan, which has achieved true flourishing during the years of Soviet power, it is possible to see clearly the fruits borne by the indestructible friendship and unity of the Soviet peoples, marching along the path of communism under the banner of the great Lenin's immortal ideas.

The Soviet Union's heroic history and the rich experience of socialist building accumulated in your country are a real school for the working people of Vietnam, as for all the peoples who have freed themselves from the yoke of exploiters. We are confidently traveling your path, studying and adopting all that is best, and we are bringing nearer the victory of socialism on Vietnamese soil.

The 26th CPSU Congress, Le Duan went on to point out, opened up new horizons of communist creation and of the struggle to strengthen peace throughout the world.

The leader of the Vietnamese communists spoke about the situation in the country, about socialist building in Vietnam and about the VCP's foreign policy activity aimed at strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Comrade Le Duan expressed cordial gratitude to the Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally and all Soviet people, who have always displayed solidarity with the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence and who are now giving inestimable support and assistance in strengthening the SRV economy. He expressed sincere gratitude to the working people of Azerbaijan for participating in the training of cadres for the SRV national economy, including Vietnam's future oilmen.

Participating in the talks were K.M. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov and K.A. Khalilov, members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau; S.A. Orudzhev, USSR minister of the gas industry; B.N. Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to the SRV; Ye.P. Glazunov, sector chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; A.S. Voronin, executive of a CPSU Central Committee department; and R.A. Abutalybov, chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department.

Meeting With Oilmen

LD171117 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report under general headline "Cordial, Fraternal Meetings": "Visiting the Marine Oilmen"]

[Excerpt] In the morning of 5 March the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] delegation visiting Baku headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, was the guest of the marine oilmen--the workers of the Serebrovskiy Oil and Gas Extraction Administration.

The guests inquired about the oilfield and the working conditions of the marine oilmen, whose labor was assessed highly by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who described it as more than heroism. On one of the oil rigs they visited the museum, where the exhibits tell of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the oil and gas extraction administration in 1970.

Off-duty oilmen assembled in front of the administration's building to greet the dear guests. They warmly welcomed the VCP delegation. Girls in national costumes offered the guests golden sherbet, glistening in the sunshine, and Pioneers presented bouquets of red carnations.

The meeting continued in the oilfield club. Cordially welcoming the guests, F.A. Musayev, chief of the administration, told them about the collective's work and the prospects for marine oil extraction.

S.A. Orudzhev, USSR minister of gas industry, spoke of the problems of the sector's further development and the potential for the efficient use in Vietnam of experience accumulated in the Soviet Union and particularly in Azerbaijan in fuel extraction.

It was noted at the meeting that friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV are strengthening every day. Soviet specialists, including Azerbaijani oilmen, give ready assistance in developing the Vietnamese economy.

"I am confident that your specialists, who have already repeatedly confirmed their high skills, will be able to help us successfully in organizing oil extraction," Comrade Le Duan said in reply. "Thank you very much for the fraternal assistance."

The notable operator S.M. Verizova, member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, presented Comrade Le Duan with an oilman's helmet and coat. He was also given a souvenir gift--a model of a marine drilling platform.

Comrade Le Duan wrote in the honored guests book:

"Glory to the talented, industrious oilmen of Baku, famous for their revolutionary traditions!

"New, remarkable successes to you in fulfilling the decisions of the glorious 26th CPSU Congress!

"We are confident that the Baku oilmen, who have a wealth of experience and are filled with lofty feelings of proletarian internationalism, will give the SRV assistance in the rapid creation of an oil and gas industry."

[Signed] Le Duan, Baku, 5 March 1981

Further Activities

LD180907 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Mar 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Cordial, Fraternal Meetings: Vietnamese Communist Party Delegation Familiarizes Itself With Baku"]

[Text] On 6 March the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] delegation headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, which is in Baku, and G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, visited the Palace of the Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR and the 18th Army Museum of Combat Glory.

The palace's director, Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Academician P.A. Azizbekova, familiarized the Vietnamese guests with the exhibition relating the historic achievements of the Communist Party's Leninist nationalities policy, the Soviet peoples' fraternal friendship and the remakrable successes achieved by the Azerbaijan working people in the single family of Soviet republics.

The Soviet peoples' indestructible friendship, G.A. Aliyev said, is the greatest gain of October and socialism and is the guarantee of all Soviet people's victories on the path to communism. Only in a country where socialism has been victorious is the real triumph of internationalism and the brotherhood of people of all nations and ethnic groups possible.

Having expressed thanks for the interesting account, Comrade Le Duan said that the exhibition shows graphically and convincingly that in no other country of the world is the friendship of the peoples as strong as it is in the Soviet Union. The greatest credit in solving this complex problem goes to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who laid the foundations of the multinational worker and peasant state.

The delegation was greeted warmly and cordially by 18th Army veterans in the museum displaying documents about the heroic annals of combat glory of this legendary formation. In the 4 years which have elapsed since the museum's creation over 600,000 people have familiarized themselves with its exhibition and the unrivaled feat of the Malaya Zemlya servicemen.

We describe war here, Col (retd) S.G. Salimov, the museum's director, said on behalf of the former frontline soldiers, because we hate it, as do the long-suffering Vietnamese people who won their motherland's freedom and independence in the fierce fighting against their enemies.

The VCP delegation viewed the exhibits and documentary items devoted to unforgettable episodes of the Great Patriotic War and the participation in it of Soviet Azerbaijan's valiant sons and daughters. The guests' special interest was aroused by the documents describing the multifaceted activity of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, former chief of the 18th Army Political Department.

Comrade Le Duan spoke highly of the museum exhibition, which makes it possible to acquire a deeper understanding of the Soviet people's heroism during the war.

With Comrade Le Duan and G.A. Aliyev were K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom; B.N. Chaplin, USSR ambassador to the SRV; Ye.P. Glazunov, CPSU Central Committee department sector chief; and A.S. Voronin, responsible worker of a CPSU Central Committee department.

The same day the VCP delegation headed by Comrade Le Duan met with Vietnamese students studying in Baku.

In the evening the delegation members spoke with activists of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the republic branch of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. The guests were cordially greeted by Nabi Khazri, chairman of the Friendship Society Presidium and USSR State Prize winner.

Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Board of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, described the activity of the association he heads and read out his poem "Beloved Baku" written under the impact of his stay in the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan.

Departure From Baku

LD180913 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 8 Mar 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Vietnamese Communist Party Delegation's Departure From Baku"]

[Text] On 7 March the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] delegation headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, left Baku.

At the airport, decked with the state flags of the SRV, the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR, the guests were seen off at the aircraft ramp by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee: and K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The delegation was also seen off by Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau members K.M. Bagrivo, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, A.V. Kovtunov, I.A. Mamedov, Yu.N. Pugachev, and Z.M. Yusif-Zade; R.A. Abutalybov, chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; Azerbaijan SSR Foreign Minister T.A. Tairova, and other officials.

At the airport the envoys of the heroic Vietnamese people were warmly greeted by representatives of the public and students from Vietnam studying in Baku. Young women in national costume presented the guests with flowers.

S.A. Orudzhev, USSR minister of the gas industry; B.N. Chaplin, USSR ambassador to the SRV; Ye.P. Glazunov, CPSU Central Committee Department sector chief; and A.S. Voronin, responsible worker of a CPSU Central Committee Department, left with the delegation.

Before explaining Comrade Le Duan said: Our trip to Soviet Azerbaijan has left unforgettable impressions. We wish the republic's working people new achievements and impatiently await new meetings.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, expressing satisfaction at the Vietnamese communists' stay in Azerbaijan, where they familiarized themselves with the life and achievements of the republic's working people, conveyed to the fraternal Vietnamese people heartfelt greetings and wishes for new successes in building a socialist society.

KARMAL MEETS RASHIDOV ON TASHKENT STOPOVER

LD180901 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Stopover on Way Home"]

[Text] A delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, made a stopover in Tashkent on 5 March on its way home.

The delegation took part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. The delegation members included Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. Accompanying them was Afghan Ambassador to the USSR Habib Mangal and Soviet Ambassador to Afghanistan F.A. Tabeyev.

The Afghan delegation was met at Tashkent airport, which was decked with the state flags of the USSR, Afghanistan and the Uzbek SSR, by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee; members and candidate members of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau Ye. Aytmuratov, I.G. Anisimkin, L.I. Grekov, Yu.P. Maksimov, T.N. Osetrov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, A.A. Khodzhayev, N.D. Khudayberdyev, N.M. Makhmudova and L.N. Melkumov; other party and soviet executives; representatives of Tashkent's working people; and young Afghans studying at academic institutions in the city.

Departure From Tashkent

LD180903 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 7 March carries on p 12 a 400-word UZTAG report on the departure from Tashkent on March 6 of a PDPA delegation headed by Central Committee First Secretary B. Karmal, after a stopover in Uzbekistan on its way home from the 26th CPSU Congress.

The report states: "The delegation was seen off at Tashkent airport by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee."

GROSSU SPEECH AT 25TH MOLDAVIAN CP CONGRESS

WA181145 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 23 Jan 81 pp 2-6

[Accountability report of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee delivered by Comrade S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] Respected comrade delegates!

We have completed yet another historic stage in our society's steady advance toward communism, in the creation of its material and technological foundation. Unprecedented labor enthusiasm and enormous political activeness on the part of the workers have prevailed throughout this period. The workers have demonstrated the great civic maturity characteristic of the Soviet people and their monolithic solidarity with the Leninist Communist Party.

The 10th Five-Year Plan was without equal in the scope of its economic, social and cultural development and the improvement achieved in the people's material and cultural living standards, in the dynamic development of productive forces and the improvement of public-economic relations, and in the growth of industrial and agricultural production and their effectiveness. Fixed capital--the most important area of the country's national wealth--increased 1.4-fold during this period. The national income was 400 billion rubles, industrial output 717 billion and agricultural output 50 billion rubles more than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. A full four-fifths of the national income went directly into public consumption and the construction of housing, social and cultural facilities. There was a growth of 24 percent in commodity turnover and 43 percent in volume of essential services.

A total of 635 billion rubles was invested in the development of the national economy, 29 percent more than under the preceding five-year plan. The economic capability we have created permits us simultaneously to build such industrial giants as the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, Kamaz and Atommash, to create dozens of energy, fuel, metallurgical, chemical, machine-building and other territorial industrial complexes, to lay trans-continental main rail lines, oil and gas pipelines and to accomplish an enormous amount of work toward development of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. At the same time, we are not curtailing but, on the contrary, are considerably expanding the program for improving the people's standard of living.

Throughout the five-year plan the CPSU has steadily devoted attention to the continued improvement of agriculture and the development and expansion of the main areas of the new agrarian policy. More than 170 billion rubles went for comprehensive development of the branch. During this period the power-worker ratio in agriculture increased 1.4-fold. Large-scale land reclamation and irrigation, production concentration and specialization projects were carried out on the basis of interfarm and agro-industrial cooperation, as well as projects to industrialize agricultural production.

Unprecedented scales of economic development made it possible to carry out an extensive program of national social development and to satisfy more fully the constantly growing material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people. The average wage for blue- and white-collar workers employed in the national economy increased by more than 15 percent during the five-year period, and the income of kolkhoz workers from public farming grew by 26 percent.

The party put enormous effort into eliminating the housing problem. During the five-year period 530 million square meters of housing was placed into use, and more than 50 million people moved into new quarters. Housing was outfitted for gas on an extensive scale. Large successes were achieved in the development of education, the field of culture and public health and in the development of vacation facilities for the population.

Socialist democracy underwent further development. The new Constitution of the USSR and new constitutions of Union and autonomous republics were adopted, which reflect the great victories and conquests of the Soviet people, the most important principles underlying the developed socialist society, the class essence of the Soviet state and its oneness with all the people.

The international prestige of the Leninist Party and of our great homeland grew considerably, and the Program of Peace worked out by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses won universal recognition. The efforts of the party and the Soviet state focused on further strengthening the socialist community, expanding economic integration with nations of the socialist commonwealth, reducing tensions in the world and developing international cooperation in the interest of peace and social progress.

In the international relations which developed at the crossover from the 1970's to the 1980's the CPSU and the Soviet Government have with a sense of great responsibility to the party and the people taken steps to insure the total security of our homeland and the defense capability of the socialist commonwealth, and to prevent the world from sliding toward a new war, steps which reinforce everything positive which has been achieved with respect to establishing peaceful cooperation among nations with different social systems.

The Soviet nation's historic ascent toward the pinnacles of political and socioeconomic progress, the dynamic development of its productive forces, the steady improvement of the people's welfare, the continued prospering of socialist democracy and the enhancement of our state's defense capability are a visible and impressive manifestation of the triumph of Leninism and of the ideas and plans of the great Lenin, who stated back at the dawning of soviet power that "Our socialist republic of soviets will stand solid, as a beacon of international socialism and as an example for all the working masses." These grand accomplishments are a result of the gigantic, creative revolutionary work performed by the Leninist Party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, and an example of the CPSU's worthy fulfillment of the historic mission of the Soviet people's political leader.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, plays a prominent role in the development and implementation of the party's strategy and tactics in the contemporary situation. He is the author of basic works which explain the dialectical principles underlying the mature socialist society and the historicl superiority and great humanism of the Soviet way of life, and thoroughly substantiate the main trends in the building of communism at the contemporary stage. To him goes enormous credit for the development of the basic principles contained in the new Constitution of the USSR and the active and aggressive Program of Peace, and for the continued development of Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the role of the party and the state in the building of a new society.

New confirmation of the goal-oriented work performed by the Central Committee was provided by the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which included a thorough analysis of the work being performed at all levels of the national economy to implement the party's socioeconomic strategy at the contemporary stage and advanced new tasks orienting the workers toward more complete utilization of existing economic, scientific and technological possibilities for the all-round improvement of effectiveness in public production.

As we move toward the 26th party congress, relying upon the increased economic capability of mature socialism, the CPSU Central Committee has worked out a large new program for continued development of the Soviet society's material and spiritual strength, which is set forth in that very important party document--the CPSU Central Committee's draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

Moldavia's party organization, its workers, peasants and intelligentsia have initiated extensive discussion of the draft Main Directions in an atmosphere of great seriousness and principle. They fervently support and approve of our party's socioeconomic policy and foreign policy line, and the practical work being performed by the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, outstanding political figure and statesman of the era and tireless champion of peace, social progress and happiness for the people on earth.

The workers of Moldavia demonstrate their fervent sense of patriotism and their pride in our party and our socialist homeland by their selfless labor, their daily deeds and accomplishments and the genuinely mass socialist competition to provide a fitting reception for that great forum for communists--the 26th CPSU Congress--which will open up new horizons and define the strategy and tactics of the party and the people for their struggle at the contemporary stage in the building of communism. They are advancing toward the 26th CPSU Congress solidly united round the CPSU Central Committee, richer with practical experience in the building of communism and capable of accomplishing the great tasks which will be defined at the 26th CPSU Congress.

I. A Few Growth Figures for Public Production and for Improvement of the Material Welfare of the Republic's Workers

Comrade delegates!

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee reports to the 15th congress that the Moldavian SSR's economy, its productive and spiritual forces have attained a new level of prosperity by developing as a part of the country's single national economy, under the active influence of the party's Leninist national policy, with an enormous amount of assistance and support from all the fraternal peoples of our multinational homeland and as a result of the persistent political and organization work performed by the republic party organization and the selfless labor of the Moldavian SSR's workers, peasants and laboring intelligentsia.

We have basically achieved the goals set for the continued development of Moldavia's economy. The combined public product increased by 23 percent, and the national income grew by 28 percent.

Effectiveness rose markedly in the republic's industry, and annual plans for sales of output were exceeded by 418 million rubles for the five-year period. Industry's gross output grew by 32 percent, with an absolute gain of 8.8 billion rubles over the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Agriculture has steadily developed. Its total output increased by 1.6 billion rubles during the five-year period, an increase almost equaling the entire output for 1964. The commercial grade and quality of agricultural products improved, and more commodities were made available for export.

The material and cultural living standards of the republic's workers improved as a result of the steady growth in public production and its effectiveness. Real per capita incomes increased by 20 percent during the report period.

In the process of overseeing the republic's economy the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and local party organs never relaxed their attention to the introduction of new methods for organizing and managing public production. In industry, plans were worked out for raising the scientific and technological level of production and product quality through the extensive employment of new equipment, progressive technologies and scientific organization of labor and the all-round development of rationalization and invention work, and these plans were fulfilled on the whole. An active effort was made to further improve the territorial distribution of productive forces, to achieve better balance in the economy, improve the proportionate distribution of national income and make good use of capital investments, material and labor resources.

The republic party organization took important steps to perfect the organizational structure of production and improve management. It continued to reduce the number of levels and parallel operations in the management of industrial production.

As a result of the constant attention devoted to development of the economy and the consistent effort made by republic party organs to perfect production organization and management and to activate the working masses for the fulfillment of decisions coming out of the 25th CPSU Congress, a powerful industrial production complex has been created and a large army of skilled engineers, technicians and workers has emerged in Moldavia, capable of providing a high level of economic, social and cultural development and of conducting public production at a level meeting today's demands. The processes involved in the integration of production among all the Union republics are developing vigorously, and Moldavia's part in the Soviet Union's economic relations with nations of the socialist commonwealth is expanding and intensifying.

As we sum up the results of our economic and cultural development, outline new goals and make a criticial assessment of what we have achieved, Moldavia's communists recognize the fact that along with the unquestionable successes there were substantial shortcomings in management and lagging development in a number of important sectors of the economy. Although the basic goals set for the 10th Five-Year Plan were fulfilled with respect to the sum total of the annual plans, actual rates of development in industrial production were below those specified in the plans. Directives pertaining to growth of labor productivity, agricultural output and freight turnover for the motor transport system were not fulfilled. Nor did we achieve the goals set for growth of national income.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee has repeatedly directed the attention of the republic's party, soviet and administrative agencies to the fact that there are important shortcomings in their work. A number of effective steps were taken to improve the work of branches producing consumer goods and raw materials and to improve the performance of the construction ministries, transportation and communications enterprises. Because of oversights in organizational work, the fact that certain party organizations have not demanded enough of the cadres, and poor discipline in the performance of certain administrative cadres of ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations, however, these measures were not fully implemented.

The newly elected Central Committee, party raykoms and gorkoms, primary party organizations, planning and administrative agencies, and directors of ministries and departments must derive some serious conclusions from the results achieved for the 10th Five-Year Plan and must work out and implement measures to insure the smooth and regular functioning of branches and enterprises during the new five-year plan, absolute fulfillment of all plan indices and continued improvement of effectiveness in public production and of the quality of all our work.

II. Key Issues in the Development of Power Engineering, Machinebuilding and Branches Producing Consumer Goods

Comrade delegates!

Matters pertaining to the accelerated development of power engineering, machinebuilding and the consumer goods industry and to the task of improving effectiveness in these important areas of material production have received constant attention from the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations, as well as ministries and departments. And this is as it should be, because our success in creating a powerful economic foundation, accelerating scientific and technological progress and rates of social and cultural development and housing construction, and improving the material welfare of the workers depends in general upon the successful, properly proportioned development of these branches.

A number of important steps were taken to build up the material and technological base for the fuel and energy system. During the years of the five-year plan two power units were placed into operation at the Moldavian GRES and three units at the Kishinev TETs, and around 17,000 kilometers of electric powerlines were built. The centralized heat supply system underwent further development, and the work of providing housing and utility facilities with gas advanced. A considerable amount of work was accomplished in the electrification of agriculture.

The actual state of affairs at the local level, however, indicates that the development of Moldavia's fuel and energy system has fallen substantially behind the growth in the consumption of energy in the economy. Generating capacities are increasing slowly at thermal- and hydro-electric power plants, and the network of high-voltage lines and capacities at transformer stations are not developing satisfactorily. Goals for placing electric powerlines into operation were missed by 1,473 kilometers, and the start-up of transformer capacities fell short by 177,000 kilowatts during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, through the fault of those in charge of Moldglavenergo [Main Power Administration of the Moldavian SSR]. There are major deficiencies in the distribution of electric energy. Some workers in this system are claiming difficulties in providing electric energy as justification for irresponsibility: They cut off electric power to hothouses and livestock complexes, poultry farms, hatcheries and other important facilites, which does irreparable harm to agriculture.

The gap which has developed between the production of thermal and electric energy and its consumption, as well as the rapid rates of economic, social and cultural development, the growth of industrialization in agriculture and irrigation of the republic's southern and northern regions have made it necessary for party, soviet and administrative agencies to take emergency steps to find a basic solution to the problem of providing the economy with an uninterrupted, stable fuel and energy supply.

In the long run we must plan to further expand the republic's energy base to make it capable of fully meeting the electric energy needs of our economy, and to sharply increase the amount of electric energy used for residential needs and utilities.

For purposes of providing the national economy with a regular supply of liquid fuel and sharply reducing the quantity of transport facilities used to deliver it, the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry has approved the supporting technical and economic documents for construction of the Moldavian Refinery. It is planned to begin construction this year, with the first section to begin operating in 1985.

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Construction and the city party committee in Tiraspol' must put together a team of construction workers capable of handling as much as 30 to 40 million rubles worth of capital investments annually, launch the preparatory work on a broad front this year and systematically monitor the plant's construction.

"No matter how rapidly we develop power engineering," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev underscored in his speech at the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "conservation of heat and energy will continue to be an extremely important, general state task." Cutting losses in Moldavia's electric power systems by only 1 percent would provide an additional 150 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy. However, many industrial enterprises and transportation organizations, interfarm associations, and institutions are exceeding the consumption ceilings set for them and are not fulfilling assignments for reducing consumption standards and conserving energy resources. In 1980, 910 enterprises and organizations used 22 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy in excess of the ceilings set for them. Overconsumption of boiler and furnace fuel amounted to 62,000 tons for the five-year period.

Party, soviet and administrative agencies must work out and implement additional steps to achieve more efficient use and conservation of electric energy. They must abandon the construction of separate boiler houses and thermal electric power plants and build

large, rayon facilities, drawing upon the resources of ministries and departments for this purpose. The administrative bodies, party and public organizations of enterprises and institutions, and people's control committees should strengthen control over the use of energy resources and create a climate of intolerance toward mismanagement and waste in the use of fuel, gas and electric energy.

During the report period the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers devoted constant attention to the development of branches with leading roles in the creation of a modern economic base for the republic and the acceleration of scientific and technological progress--the machinebuilding, electrical engineering and radio electronic industries. Total production volume for the machinebuilding and metalworking industries increased 1.7-fold during the five-year period, and their share in industrial production increased. They mastered the production of more than 280 new types of machinery, equipment and instruments.

The Kishinev gorkom and the city's rayon party committees set up the organizational and the party-political work in the production collectives with a sense of great responsibility. They dealt constantly with the problems involved in developing the industrial capability of the republic's capital and improving forms of socialist competition, focusing it on making the work more effective and improving the quality, conserving raw and processed materials and operating without lagging elements. As a result, Kishinev's industry fulfilled ahead of schedule its five-year assignments for increasing the volume of industrial output.

The Tiraspol' Party Organization became deeply involved in matters pertaining to the development of production economics and organization, and steadily increased the role of the labor teams in the running of enterprises. The beneficial practice of analyzing the plans and socialist commitments while they are being put together and the exercising of systematic control over their implementation have become established procedures in the city. On the whole, all the industrial enterprises fulfilled their five-year assignments for production and sales of output.

Many production teams have achieved outstanding labor successes under the guidance of their party organizations. These include the workers at the Tiraspol' Order of the October Revolution Casting Machinery Plant imeni S. M. Kirov (Comrade A. I. Bol'shakov, director; Comrade Ye. M. Mikhaylov, party committee secretary), which completed its five-year plan in four and a half years, increasing production by 94 percent in the process. Labor productivity increased more than 50 percent. Motivated by a great spirit of patriotism, the Kirov Plant workers of their own volition became involved in the resolution of agricultural problems. By making better use of internal reserves they produced 42 million rubles worth of machinery and equipment for agriculture and for the food industry. The collectives at the "Mezon" and "Signal" plants in Kishinev, the "Elektromash" plant in Tiraspol', and many other performed successfully during the five-year period just ending.

The draft Main Directions place prime importance on high rates of development for the machinebuilding and metalworking industries. Their total volume of commercial output will increase 1.5-fold. The electrical engineering industry will undergo rapid development as a result of modernization of existing enterprises and the start-up of new ones. It is planned to expand capacities considerably and to increase production by 50 percent at the "Elektromash" plant in Tiraspol' and the "Moldavkabel'" plant in Bendery. The latter will become one of the largest enterprises of its kind in Europe. Construction of a large machinebuilding complex made up of eight enterprises will be started in Tiraspol' in 1982.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers attach great importance to the continued development under the 11th Five-Year Plan of the agricultural machinebuilding branch, especially the "Moldsel'mash" NPO [scientific production association] in Bel'tsy and the "Plodsel'khozmash" NPO in Kishinev, which produce machinery for mechanizing the cultivation of vegetables, tobacco, fruit and grapes.

Accelerated development of machinebuilding and instrument-making constitutes the main trend in the continuing improvement of the republic's productive forces and the foundation for industrializing public production and for developing production and economic relations with all our nation's fraternal republics. This means that party organs, soviet and administrative agencies must thoroughly improve their supervision over the operations of machinebuilding and instrument-making enterprises and provide them with all-round support for the development of labor collectives, the timely mastery of production capacities and satisfaction of the workers' social, cultural and housing needs.

Comrade delegates!

In his address at the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev advanced a task of prime importance, that of increasing consumer goods production to the volumes necessary to satisfy demand for food, items produced by light industry and products for cultural, personal and household use, and improving public services for the workers. Meeting these needs is one of the key national economic tasks of the new five-year plan.

By way of fulfilling directives issued by the party and the government, the republic's ministries and departments and Union enterprises produced a total of 12.5 billion rubles worth of products in industry's group "B" during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Around 9,000 new styles and kinds of sewn goods, knitwear, footwear and products for cultural, personal and household use were placed into production. More than 3,000 different articles were certified for the Emblem of Quality.

The Ministry of Light Industry resolved problems involved in building up production capacities and improving housing and general living conditions for the workers, in a comprehensive and focused manner. As a result, the branch increased the gross output by 40 percent for the five-year period and produced tens of millions of rubles worth of goods over and above the plan.

Workers at the Bendery Clothing Factory imeni 50-Letiya VLKSM (Comrade V. N. Cherbar', director; Comrade N. V. Kalugina, secretary of the party bureau) worked hard to raise production effectiveness by adopting scientific and technological achievements, reinforcing plan and production discipline, and fulfilled their five-year assignments in June of 1980. The party organization at this enterprise takes a comprehensive approach to the matters of organizing production and indoctrinating the people, and skillfully mobilizes the collective to seek possibilities for increasing the output of consumer goods and improving their quality. Workers of the Bel'tsy Furriery Combine, the Bendery Silk Combine, the Tiraspol' Clothing Association imeni 40-Letiya VLKSM, the Rybnitsa Knit Goods and Undergarment Factory and others have also worked successfully.

The furniture industry developed at outstripping rates, fulfilling the five-year plan with respect to all technical and economic indices. The branch party organization and its management always have their attention focused upon the matters of planning and improving management methods, the training and advanced training of the cadres, expanding the assortment and improving the quality of products in keeping with the workers' demands. During the five-year period branch enterprises sold 12 million rubles worth of consumer goods over and above the plan, mastered production of around 160 new items and increased the production of furniture bearing the Emblem of Quality from 16 to 57 percent of the total production volume.

However, the directors and specialists of some ministries, enterprises and economic organizations manifest a lack of discipline and fail to fulfill satisfactorily party and government decisions with respect to increasing consumer goods production, expanding the assortment and improving the quality, and exercise poor control over the process of getting the most out of production capacities, raw materials and labor

resources. As a result, consumer goods production fell short of the five-year plan by tens of millions of rubles. The Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade A. V. Nechayenko, minister) failed to fulfill its five-year assignment for rates of growth of industrial output and labor productivity. More than half of its enterprises fell short with respect to these important economic indices. Production of bricks, lime and other materials was below that of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

Directors of the Kishinev Tractor Plant, the Bel'tsy Electrical Engineering Plant and the "Moldsel'mash" NPO are not taking proper steps to expand the production of consumer goods. They avoid producing articles involving great difficulty and make the very same items available to the trade system year after year.

In accordance with the course set by the party to improve the people's standard of living under the 11th Five-Year Plan, consumer goods production is to be increased by 34 percent, and the total production volume is to reach 3.5 billion rubles in 1985. There will be a 2.4-fold increase in the production of cotton fabrics, a 76 percent increase in the output of rugs and carpeting, and a 1.4-fold increase in the production of goods for cultural, personal and household use.

Enterprises of the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Light Industry will continue to play a prime role with respect to satisfying the people's needs for essential goods, and it is planned to invest 250 million rubles in the development of these enterprises. The local, furniture and wood processing industries and Union enterprises will be equally important. The party organizations and directors of the above ministries and departments must thoroughly improve the performance of branches producing consumer goods, insure that production assignments specified in the plans are absolutely fulfilled or exceeded, and systematically improve the quality and the assortment of the goods produced.

Enterprises and associations of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (Comrade I. I. Demchenko, minister) performed at a level considerably below their capabilities during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The majority failed to fulfill the plans and assignments set for them. Average annual growth rates for industrial production in the ministry as a whole dropped from 11 percent for the Ninth Five-Year Plan to 1.8 percent for the 10th. Even brick production dropped, despite the severe shortage of this material. Tile production is inadequate. The assortment of construction and finishing materials is still limited, which is hampering the adoption of modern architectural styles and artistic treatment in urban development and reducing construction quality in general.

For purposes of thoroughly changing the situation within the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers passed a decree aimed at improving production administration and increasing the responsibility of the cadres for the construction industry's accelerated development. Serious inadequacies in the operations of enterprises and organizations under the ministry's jurisdiction were brought to the attention of Comrade I. I. Demchenko, minister, and the ministry's board. It was proposed that they insure absolute fulfillment of plans for production and delivery of construction materials and elements, expand the assortment and improve product quality.

Comrade delegates!

The draft Main Directions of Economic and Social Development for the USSR for the Years 1981 to 1985 and for the Period Up to 1990 calls for continued growth of industrial production and its effectivenss, and improvement of the material welfare of the workers. The national income will grow by 29-31 percent during the 11th Five-Year Plan, production of manufactured goods will increase by 30-33 percent, and there will be a 59 percent increase in output for the machine-building and instrument-making industries.

Thoroughly improving the system of management of the national economy, bringing it into conformity with the increased scales of public production and the structural advances being made in the economic and social areas, making the economic control factors more effective and introducing the achievements of scientific and technological progress--these are to be the main areas of work toward successful realization of the planned rates of economic growth. The republic's planning and management agencies need to devote their special attention to the preparation of comprehensive scientific and technological, economic and social programs and to the balancing of production figures with material, financial and labor resources, and create reserves adequate for the dynamic and proportionate development of all sectors of the economy. They must speed up implementation of the system of organizational and economic measures outlined for perfecting the management system and for turning the republic's economy onto a path of intensive development, and on this foundation, make production more effective and improve performance.

Labor productivity is of crucial importance among the factors by means of which it is possible to intensify public production and make it more efficient. Despite this, the labor productivity indicator rose by only 15.4 percent in the republic's industry during the 10th Five-Year Plan, compared with a figure of 30 percent specified in the plan. Each year, from 13 to 24 percent of the industrial enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for increasing labor productivity. Instead of achieving the planned growth, associations, organizations and enterprises under the Ministries of Food and Meat and Dairy Industries actually let this indicator fall below the 1975 level.

The technological updating of a number of industrial branches is being affected too slowly in the republic, the level of mechanization and automation of the production processes remains low, labor discipline is not maintained at the proper level at some enterprises, and there is a large turnover of personnel. At the present time more than 95,000 workers are engaged in manual labor in industry. A significant amount of worktime was lost during the five-year period, due to breakdowns, unauthorized absenteeism and failure to appear for work, with the administration's authorization.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan it is planned to achieve 60 percent of the increase in industrial output in Moldavia by increasing labor productivity. This makes it urgently necessary to step up the effort to accelerate technological progress and focus the attention of ministerial and departmental party organizations and enterprise administrations upon the task of increasing the level of automation and mechanization in the production processes, reducing the amount of manual labor and eliminating shortcomings in the organization of production.

Growth of productive capital and of the capital-labor ratio is the most important factor contributing to the continuing buildup of our economic capability, and the output-capital ratio is the yardstick of effectiveness in public production. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee has constantly directed the attention of party gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments, and management personnel to the need to improve the use of production capacities, improve the equipment shift coefficient and strengthen labor discipline.

All of the machine-building enterprises have now been outfitted with highly productive equipment. Far from all of the enterprise party organizations and administrations have succeeded in improving the efficiency of its use, however. The equipment shift coefficient actually deteriorated in the branch in 1980, compared with 1977. At many machine-building plants the equipment is in use only slightly more than eight hours a day. More than half of the mechanized production lines at the "Volna" Production Association operate in one shift only. The fact that capacities do not operate at full load is frequently a result of downward adjustment of production plans, deterioration of cooperative production relationships, a shortage of skilled workers, and other deficiencies.

During the report period the republic party organization and the Central Committee performed a certain amount of work to improve product quality. Many ministries, departments and industrial enterprises gained state certification for products and created standardization and metrology services. Party gorkoms and raykoms carried out numerous valuable projects to enhance the role of primary party organizations in the campaign to achieve good product quality and increase the responsibility of the cadres for bringing products into conformity with the best world standards. As a result the portion of products bearing the State Emblem of Quality increased from 3.2 percent of the total production volume in 1975 to 13.8 percent in 1980. Many manufactured articles, especially consumer goods, still do not measure up to today's demands, however.

Party gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments, primary party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, and administrators must see to it that the end results of the work improve thoroughly, focus the efforts of workers, engineering and technical personnel, designers and scientists upon the improvement and updating of production and the adoption of comprehensive quality control systems, and indoctrinate the labor collectives in a spirit of great responsibility for the reputation of the plant trademark.

III. Main Tasks for Continued Strengthening of the Republic's Agro-Industrial and Food Production System

Comrade delegates!

It is the highest goal of the CPSU's social and economic policy to bring about a steady improvement in the people's welfare and to meet the growing material and spiritual needs of the people to the greatest possible degree. "To create for the workingman the very best conditions for his work, study, recreation and development and for the best possible application of his abilities," L. I. Brezhnev has said, "--this is the main goal and the main significance of the policy consistently implemented by our party." The accomplishment of this task rests directly with the functioning and the continued development of that enormous economic structure, the nation's agro-industrial system.

In Moldavia, where the cultivation of industrial crops, vegetables, orchards and vineyards, feed production and animal husbandry are the main operations in agricultural production, with the bulk of the output intended for industrial processing, the formation of a food production complex has been under way for many years now. A considerable amount of work was performed toward this goal in the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, during which new management structures and branch control systems for agricultural and industrial production were extensively developed, their functioning being based on highly developed labor cooperation.

With respect to the development of an agro-industrial, food production complex the republic party organization has focused its attention on insuring fulfillment of the requirements set forth by the party's agrarian policy at the contemporary stage, the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee "On the Continuing Development of Specialization and Concentration in Agricultural Production, Based on Interfarm Cooperation and Agro-Industrial Integration," which defined the main area of work toward continued improvement of the nation's agriculture, decisions coming out of the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the principles and instructions provided by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pertaining to agrarian issues.

The implementation of long-range projects approved at the 11th Plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee in 1974 to industrialize agricultural production, accelerate production concentration and specialization on the basis of interfarm and agro-industrial cooperation, create highly effective new organizations and structures,

and improve economic relations in the rural area was beneficial with respect to the creation of a republic agro-industrial complex.

Because of the work performed by party organs, soviet and management agencies, we can report to the congress on the actual creation and the successful development in Moldavia of a single agro-industrial, food production complex made up of branches necessary for building up and developing the material and technological foundation, agriculture, the processing industry, procurement, trade, transportation and other organizations. This complex is now turning out 8.4 billion rubles worth of products. It accounts for 62.2 percent of the fixed productive capital, 53.6 percent of the total number of workers in the republic economy, 65.6 percent of the gross public product and 54.5 percent of the national income.

A total of 1.7 billion rubles of state capital was invested in the republic's agriculture during the 10th Five-Year Plan, which represents an increase of 49 percent over the preceding five-year plan, as well as 1.6 billion rubles out of cooperative funds. A total of 450 million rubles was spent to expand and update the processing industry.

During that period the fixed productive capital of Moldavia's agro-industrial complex increased 1.4-fold. The total value of technical means of production in agriculture increased by 1.4 billion rubles; irrigation works capable of irrigating a total of more than 77,000 hectares were placed into operation; upwards of 50 mixed feed plants and shops, 275 livestock complexes and farms, and 8 central, base technical maintenance facilities and 109 stations for rayon mechnization associations were built; and 117,000 hectares were planted to perennial crops. The power-worker ratio in agriculture increased 1.6-fold, and the capital-labor ratio rose by 50 percent. The supply of mineral fertilizer in 1980 was 432,000 tons over the 1975 figure. The variety of plant protection agents increased considerably.

The increased supply of technical and chemical production means made it possible to totally mechanize the work and adopt chemical methods in many of the operations, to completely industrialize technologies employed in the production of grain, feed and industrial crops and vegetables, to considerably increase the degree of mechanization in fruit and grape cultivation, and to achieve a high level of industrialization in animal husbandry. There was also a substantial growth of productive capital for enterprises of the food, meat and dairy, canning and other industrial branches processing agricultural raw materials, as well as in the capital used for servicing the agro-industrial complex.

Agricultural production volumes and procurements of agricultural products increased and qualitative economic indices rose as a result of the productive work performed by republic party organs, soviet and management agencies. Farm labor productivity rose 19 percent during the 10th Five-Year Plan over the level achieved in the Ninth, grain production increased by 1.513 million tons, sugar beet production grew by 1.622 million tons, and vegetable production rose by 1.715 million tons. Gross agricultural output per 100 hectares of farmland reached 113,000 rubles.

The increase in production volume and in the marketable surplus made it possible to expand the procurement of agricultural products. Almost 1 million tons of grain was sold over and above the figure specified in the five-year plan. The plan for sales of vegetables to the state was fulfilled, and the amount sold was 44 percent greater than the figure for the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The supply of milk increased 32 percent, meat--27 percent, and eggs--65 percent over output in the preceding five-year period.

Moldavia's party organization has devoted a great deal of attention to interfarm cooperation and to the improvement and development of the kolkhoz-cooperative system. The kolkhoz soviets, created with the unanimous support of all kolkhoz and interfarm enterprise workers at the Second Congress of Moldavian Kolkhoz Workers and

vested with broad authority and charged with economic and management functions, are carrying out far-reaching, qualitative reforms in the kolkhoz-cooperative sector, in the development of productive forces and the improvement of economic relations on the basis of interfarm cooperation, and are achieving rapid rates of growth in agricultural production and making it more efficient.

During the eight years in which the kolkhoz soviets have been in existence, 2.9 billion rubles have been invested in the development of the material and technological foundation for the kolkhoz-cooperative system, a 45 percent increase over the amount spent in the preceding eight years. Energy capacities grew 1.9-fold between 1972 and 1980. During that period the average annual grain production volume increased 33 percent (in comparable terms), production of sugar beets--31 percent, tobacco--44 percent, vegetables--almost 1.9 percent, fruit and grapes--23 percent. In terms of value the gross production volume increased almost 1.4-fold.

Qualitative advances are being made in the use of technical production means and in the industrialization of technologies employed in the cultivation of grain, industrial and feed crops, vegetables and other crops, and perennials. Concentrating the machinery and tractor pool at interfarm associations for mechanization and electrification, and centralizing engineering, material and technological support have permitted us to make substantially more efficient use of the equipment: The annual, daily and shift output per hypothetical, standard tractor has increased, fuel consumption has been reduced significantly, and the labor productivity and wages of the machine operators have increased. The establishment of interfarm crop rotation systems has opened up new possibilities for making more extensive and efficient use of the high-powered equipment, adopt new technologies and obtain high yields.

In recent years the Chadyr-Lungskiy machine operators have harvested 55 to 60 quintals of corn per hectare over the entire area, with minimal outlays of mechanized labor. The Leovskiy machine operators obtained 60 or more quintals of feed units per hectare. Mechanized teams in Slobodzeyskiy, Grigoriopol'skiy and Novoanenskiy rayons raise 400 to 500 quintals of tomatoes per hectare on vast areas.

The communists are in the avant-garde in the struggle to bring out the potential in the progressive technologies. They include delegates to the 15th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party, Heroes of Socialist Labor S. M. Parmakli and Z. G. Paskalov, and N. I. Para, holder of the State Prize of the USSR, of the Chadyr-Lungskiy and Leovskiy Mechanization Associations, who head mechanized teams which produce 70 to 80 quintals of corn per hectare.

Interfarm cooperation is practiced most extensively in livestock raising and feed production. Since the kolkhoz soviets have been in existence, the collectives of livestock enterprises, complexes and associations have taken advantage of the great efficiency afforded by cooperation to increase meat production 1.8-fold, milk production 1.5-fold and egg production 2.1-fold in the kolkhoz-cooperative sector, compared with the period 1965 through 1972.

In the process of improving the organization of public production, the republic party organization has devoted a substantial amount of attention to the development of agro-industrial integration in the state sector of the economy and to bringing out the enormous potential contained in the union of agriculture and industry. The "Moldplodoovoshchprom" Association which was just recently reorganized as the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry of the Moldavian SSR, has been an important organizational and economic structure in the food production complex. Vegetable production in the association increased almost 3-fold to 334,000 tons, in the years of 10th Five-Year Plan. Production capacities of processing enterprises and associations increased significantly, and better use is made of them. The output of canned fruit and vegetables, including baby foods, has increased 3.8-fold. Quantities of fresh vegetables, grapes, and fruit and other fruit-vegetable products delivered to the nation's industrial centers and to republic cities increased almost 1.4-fold.

The "Moldvinprom" association underwent further development. It has become a large agro-industrial organization with an annual production volume of 1.8 billion rubles. The number of sovkhoz-plants in Moldavia grew from 128 to 200 during the five-year period, and a number of new rayon associations were created. A total of 830 million rubles was invested to build up their material and equipment base, 50 percent more than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. "Moldvinprom" increased its fixed productive capital 1.8-fold, and the gross grape harvest on farms under the system almost doubled, reaching 527,000 tons last year. This is 52 percent of the combined gross harvest in the republic's public sector.

Subdivision of the "Moldtabakprom" association experienced rapid development, and the raw tobacco procurement and processing system was improved. The light varieties of tobacco accounted for more than 80 percent of the total volume procured in the past two years, compared with 33 percent in 1976, and the average selling price for leaf tobacco increased 1.6-fold in that time.

Because of the accelerated development of integration the "Moldvinprom," "Moldplodoovoshchprom" and "Moldtabakprom" agro-industrial associations, together with workers of the agrarian branches, produced 54 percent of the output for the republic's entire food production complex and accounted for 78 percent of all its accumulations in 1979, using raw materials obtained from 500,000 hectares of land (around 20 percent of all the agricultural land in the public sector).

The Slobodzeyskiy, Kagul'skiy, Novoanenskiy, Komratskiy, Kalarashskiy, Strashenskiy and Nisporenskiy Rayon party committees performed a great deal of organizational and mass political work to motivate the workers to fulfill decisions coming out of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party. They achieved outstripping rates of development for the leading branches of crop cultivation and livestock raising and produced the highest rates of growth in agricultural production per unit of farmland (24 to 40 percent on the average for the period 1976 through 1979, compared with the last four years of the preceding five-year period) and fulfilled plans for sales of most kinds of agricultural products to the state.

The creation and development of a republic agro-industrial complex is totally consistent with the course taken by our party, that of preparing a long-range food production program, which will become an integral part of the new five-year plan and is designed, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated at the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "to combine the development of agriculture and the industrial branches serving it, the procurement, storage, transportation and processing of agricultural products, and development of the food industry and trade in foodstuffs into a single system."

Unfortunately, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic party organization have not been able to achieve steady growth and development of the agro-industrial, food production complex in all the basic and leading areas, create the reserves and stockpiles it needs or greatly improve its efficiency. Certain rayon party organizations have not been able to motivate all the workers to achieve absolute fulfillment of assignments contained in the 10th Five-Year Plan. They have been slow in carrying out plans for the large-scale modernization of agricultural production and for improving efficiency, and have not made full use of the enormous amount of assistance received from the state or of the materials and equipment base which has been created.

As a result of poor organizational and indoctrinational work, a low level of party and state discipline among the cadres and sluggishness in the concentration and specialization of the production and in the creation and assimilation of capacities for interfarm complexes, enterprises and associations, the farms in Dondyushanskiy and Rezinskiy Rayons did not increase their gross agricultural output during the first four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, compared with the preceding four years, but

actually permitted production to drop by 2 to 4 percent per 100 hectares of agricultural land. They fulfilled plans for sales of sugar beets to the state by only 63-91 percent respectively; tobacco, 74-58; fruit, 83-64; and meat, 90-89 percent. Gross production increased by only two-three percent on the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and associations of Teleneshtskiy and Floreshtskiy rayons. Of the 10 main products sold to the state, they fulfilled only the plans for grain and vegetables. A similar situation has developed in a number of other rayons.

Because of such failures to increase production, the output of many types of agricultural products were below the levels set in the five-year plan for the republic as a whole. The lag was especially great in the development of leading branches of the food production system. Average annual increase was only 22 percent for grape production, 4 percent for fruit. The five-year plan for sales of fruit to the state was fulfilled by only 68 percent, the plan for sales of tobacco--by 73 percent. Sales of sunflowers actually dropped below the actual level achieved under the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

This situation reflects a serious failure on the part of many party raykoms and primary party organizations, which did not see to it that full advantage was taken of the enormous possibilities contained in interfarm and agro-industrial cooperation, did an unsatisfactory job of establishing industrial technologies in cropping and livestock raising operations, were not sufficiently demanding of the cadres, did not see to it that the latter unconditionally fulfilled state plans and did an unsatisfactory job of developing a high level of labor discipline among agricultural workers.

Comrade delegates! The Main Directions for the Nation's Economic and Social Development for the Years 1981-1985 and for the Period Extending to 1990 call for continued improvement of the republic's agro-industrial, food production complex. It is planned to continue intensifying the agrarian sector on the basis of accelerated interfarm and agro-industrial cooperation, application of scientific and technological achievements, extensive land reclamation and application of chemical methods in production, and industrialization of the production technologies employed in cropping operations and animal husbandry. The average annual gross agricultural output in the republic is to increase 20-22 percent over the level achieved during the 10th Five-Year Plan, with total volume amounting to 3.7 billion rubles in 1985. The entire increase in production will be achieved while simultaneously reducing the number of workers employed in agriculture.

Increasing grain production in every possible way continues the main task in the area of crop production for party organs, soviet and management agencies under the new five-year plan. The Main Directions call for an average annual grain production of 3.6-3.8 million tons in the republic and for the production of one ton of grain per capita by the end of the five-year period. The bulk of the growth in grain production in today's situation must be provided by means of the intensive factors, by achieving greater stability in grain farming and greater productivity from the land. By the end of the five-year period the grain yield is to be increased to 42.5 quintals per hectare.

It is very important to raise winter and spring grain crops in the proper proportions, to improve the system for cultivating the crops and tilling the soil in preparation for winter crops, to increase the use of chemical methods, increase the amount of irrigated land planted to grain, and vigorously establish the new and more productive varieties of winter wheat and barley, thereby achieving a stable annual yield of 40 or more quintals per hectare on an area of at least 450,000 hectares of the republic's winter crop land. This is a realistic goal, which all of the farms are perfectly capable of achieving. If it is accomplished, the republic will produce 1.8 million tons of winter grain annually.

Increasing corn cultivation for grain by making extensive use of the new technology constitutes an important reserve for achieving a significant increase in gross grain production and procurement in our circumstances. Communists with the Chadyr-Lungsky Interfarm Mechanization and Electrification Association were the first to adopt it. The know-how of the Chadyr-Lungsky farmers has been made available to corn growers not just in our republic but throughout the nation. The new corn cultivation methods, which have produced excellent results, have made it possible for the area's machine farming specialists to raise the yield from 34 to 60 quintals per hectare, with only 0.4-0.8 man-hour required to produce 1 quintal. They increased total grain production from 244,000 to 321,000 tons in the past three years, compared with the previous three years, and sold 102,000 tons of grain to the state. Conditions were difficult last year, but the machine farming specialists of Kaushanskiy Rayon still produced 61.9 quintals of corn per hectare.

When we summed up the results of last year's work, however, we discovered serious deficiencies in the work performed to establish the new technology. How else can we explain the fact that the machine operators on farms in Rezinskiy and Oknitskiy Rayons produced only 32-34 quintals per hectare, while those of Sholdaneshtskiy and Floreshtskiy Rayons raised even less--only 27-30 quintals of corn per hectare--although they were allocated powerful equipment, fertilizer and herbicides.

We should derive a good lesson from the errors made last year. Party raykoms, rayispolkoms and kolkhoz soviets must derive the proper conclusions from them and thoroughly revise all of the organizational work. Special attention should be devoted to the establishment of industrial technologies for raising corn, to the employment of an efficient system of chemical methods and the cultivation of new, early-ripening and high-yield hybrids, in order to achieve stable, annual corn yields of 50 or more quintals per hectare from an area of 350,000 hectares. The proper combination of winter grain and corn, with optimal yields, will make it possible to harvest 3.5 million tons of wheat and corn annually.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers are continuously working to increase the production of sugar beets and sunflower seeds and to develop sugar refining and vegetable oil extraction, allocating large financial resources, materials and equipment to build up the foundation of these industries. Responding to the party's concern with action, the mechanized beet growers of Faleshtskiy, Glodyanskiy, Drokiyevskiy and Ungenskiy Rayons annually produce good sugar beet harvests.

The beet growers of Dondyushanskiy and Yedinetskiy Rayons, who worked the entire five years without demonstrating proper persistence, fulfilled the beet sales plan by only 63 percent, however. The farms in Ryshkanskiy Rayon sold 354,000 tons less than the amount specified in the plan, and those of Rybnitskiy Rayon were short by 306,000 tons. The republic as a whole sold the state 3.379 million tons less than the planned amount.

According to the Main Directions, average annual beet production is to be increased to 4.1-4.2 million tons. In order to achieve these goals we will have to mobilize the republic's beet growers and machine operators to increase the productivity of the beet fields by perfecting agricultural practices, improving the system for cultivating the beet fields and applying chemicals, improve the skill and qualifications of the workers, and charge the cadres of directors and specialists with greater responsibility for the filling of state orders.

Many farms and rayons--the republic as a whole--have fallen far short of their commitments with respect to sales of sunflower seeds to the state in recent years. In order to make up the shortage, a determined campaign must be launched for the current five-year period to thoroughly improve the way in which the cultivation of this crop is organized.

The republic's machine operators and the equipment associations, which constitute the motivating force for scientific and technological progress in crop cultivation, are expected to play a critical role in the fulfillment of tasks set for the production and procurement of grain and industrial crops. Party organs, soviet agencies and kolkhoz soviets must direct their efforts toward further strengthening the organization and management of the mechanization associations, create base technical servicing units and territorial stations in each rayon, man them with cadres of skilled machinery specialists and create proper living and working conditions for them.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan the development of tobacco production will involve a basic restructuring of its material and technological base, the adoption of new forms of production organization and the introduction of new technologies for cultivating the large-leaf varieties of tobacco, making extensive use of modern equipment. A great deal will be required of the "Moldtabakprom" APO [Agro-Industrial Association] and its administrative subdivisions and party organizations with respect to accomplishing the tasks set for us.

The Main Directions call for increasing average annual vegetable production to 1.3-1.4 million tons during the current five-year period. We have to make certain that this task is fulfilled by further concentrating truck farming in the republic's southeastern regions, where there is a highly developed canning industry, by creating under the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming large rayon associations for producing vegetables and potatoes without manual labor, and by expanding vegetable production on kolkhozes and in interfarm associations.

Although they occupy only a small specific portion of the cultivated land, vegetable crops and tobacco account for a significant portion of the output from the food production complex. In order to consistently fulfill annual plans for the production of these crops, we must therefore expand the area on which they are grown and create an extensive cold frame, hothouse and nursery system.

The development of fruit production fell significantly behind the plan during the report period. Gross fruit production and the average yield increased only slightly during the five-year period, for the following reasons: unsatisfactory handling of the branch in a number of rayons, sluggishness in developing and adapting to intensively cultivated, interkolkhoz orchards, neglect and unsatisfactory cultivation of the old orchards--still the main fruit supply source--on many farms, and gross deviations from the established systems for the use of chemicals and for protecting orchards against pests and diseases. We are especially concerned about the state of fruit production in rayons of the Northern Zone. Farms in Yedinetskiy, Faleshtskiy, Floreshtskiy and Drokiyevskiy Rayons fulfilled the five-year plan by only 54-64 percent; and fruit growers in Kamenskiy, Rybnitskiy and Ungenskiy Rayonds fell short of the plan by 77,000, 76,000 and 95,000 tons of this valuable produce respectively.

Party organs, soviet and management agencies must make up the lag in fruit farming as soon as possible, correct shortcomings, improve management of the branch and hold the cadres more responsible for the state of affairs in the branch.

Republic party organizations must focus their main efforts upon fulfilling the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Further Increase Fruit Production and Procurement in the Moldavian SSR." We now have powerful means of successfully accomplishing this important task--modern technological methods, seedlings of the new, dwarf-stock varieties and a large army of trained cadres.

The leading branches of the republic's food production complex, viticulture and wine-making, need daily attention. Utilizing only 9 percent of the cultivated land in the public sector, these branches produced 28 percent of the agricultural and industrial output and accounted for around 40 percent of all accumulations for the food production complex in 1979.

While certain good results were achieved in viticulture, the rates of production growth specified for the five-year period were not achieved. Because of poor organizational and indoctrinational work on the part of party organizations, the farms of Bessarabskiy Rayon sold to the state 32,600 tons less than the volume of grapes specified in the plan; Kaushanskiy--39,600; Kutuzovskiy--21,000; and Strashenskiy Rayon--28,300 tons less.

In order to further accelerate the development of viticulture and wine-making and to improve the product quality, party organs, soviet and management agencies will have to do the following:

a) step up the process of concentrating viticulture in the southern and Kodry regions, create stable zones and large agro-industrial complexes for the production of high-quality red and white grape varieties and the ingredients (vinomaterialy) for champagne-type wines, and increase the area planted to vineyards to 280,000-300,000 hectares by the end of the five-year period;

b) improve the level of organizational and operational support for development of the branch by building up existing sovkhoz-plants and associations and creating new ones, and increase grape production under the "Moldvinprom" system to 1 million tons by 1985;

c) expand grape production on kolkhozes in the Southern and Central Zones to a level totally consistent with the availability of labor resources there and the amount of sloping land suitable for vineyards;

d) hasten the adoption of new viticulture technologies, which would permit us even at the present stage to make extensive use of mechanization in all the labor processes and to harvest the crops with machines, and thoroughly rectify the nursery situation.

Comrades!

Animal husbandry is an exceptionally important area of party and management work, one involving great responsibility. In this branch the main consideration has been given to the creation of a system insuring stable production of inexpensive, complete rations, to industrialization of the technologies employed, to increasing livestock productivity and improving product quality. A total of 350 million rubles in kolkhoz funds and 75 million rubles of state capital was invested toward this goal during the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The party organizations of Brichanskiy, Novoanenskiy, Oknitskiy, Kagul'skiy and other rayons are successfully coping with the development of animal husbandry. Brichanskiy Rayon farms fulfilled the five-year plans for production and sales of all animal husbandry products in four years and seven months. A total 731 quintals of milk and 186 quintals of meat were produced for each 100 hectares of agricultural land there in 1980.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee has taken steps to eliminate the lag which has developed in this branch in Grigoriopol'skiy, Floreshtskiy, Nisporenskiy, Sorokskiy, Telenshtskiy, Chimishliyskiy and other rayons. Even now, however, the majority of them are still not producing animal husbandry products at their full capacity. While meat production per unit of agricultural land increased by 29 percent between 1975 and 1980 for the republic as a whole, the figure was only 8 percent for Nisporenskiy, 6 percent for Dondyushanskiy and 9 percent for Chimishliyskiy Rayon. The directors and communists who head the farms in these rayons have not taken a sufficiently serious approach to the implementation of measures to increase feed production and processing or to fulfill plans for the output of animal husbandry products. They have dealt unsatisfactorily with the training of cadres and have not

created the essential, normal working conditions for the livestock raisers. Sovkhozes under the Ministry of Agriculture are moving too slowly with the development of livestock raising for meat and poultry farming, and those under "Moldvinprom" are not developing milk production rapidly enough.

Under the current five-year plan average annual meat production in the republic is to be increased by almost 17 percent and milk production by 15 percent. In order to make certain that these rates of growth are achieved party organs and soviet agencies, the Kolkhoz Council and the Ministry of Agriculture must energetically implement measures pertaining to concentration and specialization in the production of animal husbandry products and to the raising of herd replacement animals, improve breeding and veterinary work, establish industrial technologies on a broad basis and build up the feed base considerably.

With respect to raising livestock for meat, in the near future we must complete the concentration of feeding-out operations for all the cattle, and where capacities are inadequate, we must create additional facilities consisting of individual feedlots, each with an annual capacity of 6,000 head. We must eliminate losses of young animals in the complexes and on the farms by improving conditions for raising them. It is especially important for us to increase productivity in the branch considerably. The criterion for appraising the work of cadres employed in the branch should be the achievement of average daily weight gains of 700-800 grams for cattle in feedlots and a live, selling weight of 450-500 kilograms.

In the area of hog raising, under the new five-year plan, we must complete the group of organizational and management measures aimed at achieving greater efficiency for the branch and concentrating the entire production of commercial meat at complete-cycle facilities, and we need to increase productivity for hog raising--achieve an average daily weight gain of 550 grams for animals at feedlots and a live, selling weight of 110-115 kilograms per head--and reduce feed consumption to 5 quintals of feed units per quintals of output. The state sector, primarily the "Progress" NPO [Scientific Production Association] must plan a large role in the achievement of these goals.

In order to improve the supply of poultry products for the republic's workers it is planned to increase poultry meat prod ion to 65,000 tons by the end of the five-year period and to deliver more than 3,000 s of dressed meat to the trade network each month. Egg production is to be incre The Ministry of Agriculture must complete the remodeling and expansion of broiler uses in the years immediately ahead and to make the cadres more responsible for the performance of enterprises belonging to the "Moldptitseprom" Association.

Great importance is attached to the continuing development of the dairy industry. Our task consists in basically completing the process of producing a dairy animal specially bred for local conditions from the black-and-white spotted breed, raising the productivity of the cows to an average of 3,500-3,700 kilograms of milk by the end of the five-year period, and completely regenerating the herd with young animals raised at interfarm enterprises specializing in heifers.

All the republic's farms, regardless of their area or level of specialization, are to engage in milk production in both the period immediately ahead and in the future. The extensive division of labor in animal husbandry and the transferring of operations involved in raising and fattening out all types of livestock and providing poultry products to specialized farms, complexes and associations are making it possible for party organizations and the directors and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and sovkohoz-plants to achieve a high level of dairy operations and a steady growth of productivity. And they must see to it that this possibility is fully realized.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the rayon party organizations have pursued the party's goal of creating a solid feedbase for animal husbandry and improved the organizational forms and the technological processes involved in this branch of production. They have supported initiative demonstrated by the farms and taken steps to create and build up organizationally and economically rayon interfarm associations for the production and processing of feed.

The successful performance of feed production associations in cooperation with associations for the mechanization of operations and the possibility of employing industrial technologies on vast areas of feed production land permitted us to raise the feed crop yield in the republic from 27.7 quintals of feed units per hectare in 1976 to 43.3 quintals in 1980. The enormous potentials of the new system for organizing feed production are being realized too slowly in a number of rayons, however.

Gosplan, the Kolkhoz Council of the Moldavian SSR, party raykoms and rayispolkoms must devote greater attention to building up the materials and equipment base for the associations and to improving the structure of the feed crops, actively introduce the high-yield feed crops, allocate more funds for the development of irrigation and the construction of feed storage facilities, and create capacities adequate for processing all of the feed. In the years immediately ahead we need to raise the feed crop yield to 60 quintals of feed units per hectare. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz feed production teams are expected to assume a large role in this important job.

In accordance with the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Additional Steps to Increase the Output of Agricultural Products on the Personal Plots of Citizens," republic party organs, soviet and management agencies are expected to provide kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers with concrete assistance with the task of increasing the production of vegetables, grapes, animal husbandry and other products and selling them on the market, and arrange for them to be sold the required quantities of seedlings, pigs and young poultry, roughage and succulent feed, fertilizer and implements.

Comrades!

The Ministry of the Food Industry system represents a significant party of the republic's food production complex. Its enterprises now have an output of more than 460 million rubles annually. Many Ministry branches did not fulfill their five-year assignments, however. It has been brought to the attention of those in charge in the Ministry of the Food Industry and of Comrade A. I. Chekoy, the minister, more than once that there are serious deficiencies in the Ministry's work. We should assume that the proper conclusions will be drawn from this criticism. Party organs and the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers should help the branch to assume its rightful place within the republic's agro-industrial complex.

There are large deficiencies in the performance of enterprises under the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade A. I. Tiunov, minister). Those in charge of enterprises and organizations under this system are not doing an adequate job of studying and activating possibilities and reserves in the raw-material zones, not drawing additional poultry farming resources into industrial production and not moving fast enough to establish the production of new types of products. According to figures for 1980 the Ministry hauled only 51 percent of the milk from the farms with its own centralized transport means. Last year the poultry processing assignment was fulfilled by only 60 percent. The production of new types of fruit-flavored fermented milk products is being established too slowly.

The Ministry of Procurement and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment Supply?], Gossnab, Moldsel'khozkhimiya [Main Administration for Chemicalization in Agriculture of the Moldavian SSR?], the microbiology industry, transport and construction organizations are assigned a large role with respect to insuring the normal functioning of the

production aspect of the republic's agro-industrial complex. More than 1 billion rubles was invested to develop and build up their material foundation during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The industry providing balanced feed rations under the Ministry of Procurement is now supplying the farms with triple the amount of balanced rations and various additives provided during the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

Goskomsel'khoztekhnika enterprises are carrying out important projects involving the major overhaul and the production of machinery and equipment for mechanizing the work in vegetable and tobacco farming, animal husbandry, orchard cultivation and viticulture. Moldsel'khozkhimiya is successfully mastering its functions. Organizations under this association are improving relations with the farms and performing an enormous amount of work in the chemicalization of agriculture, environmental protection and the prevention of soil erosion.

The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is performing a great deal of work to develop Moldavia's agro-industrial complex. In the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan it successfully applied 248 million rubles in capital investments, which is 1.6-fold more than the figure for the Ninth. There was a considerable concentration of means at the most important water management projects--the Grigoriopol'skiy, Suvorovskiy, Verkhne-Karpinenskiy, Severo-Dubossarskiy and other large tracts. The level of mechanization has risen in land reclamation work, highly efficient irrigation equipment is being extensively used and the trickle irrigation system is being actively introduced. Large-scale sprinkling and flooding systems are being built in the southern part of the republic.

Under the 11th Five-Year Plan the Ministry is to apply 552 million rubles in capital investments, which is 2.2-fold more than the amount applied during the 10th, place 120,000 hectares of irrigated land into use and increase the area irrigated by the trickle system more than 6-fold. All of this means that the communists and workers within the system will have to make an additional effort to activate still unutilized reserves and achieve absolute fulfillment of the plans.

Party raykoms, rayispolkoms and kolkhoz councils must provide the republic's land reclamation workers with effective assistance by providing workers, creating the necessary cultural facilities and living conditions for the workers and establishing labor discipline in the collectives. Water management projects should be regarded as an extremely important area of work for the party organs, soviet and management agencies.

Party organs and the Council of Ministers must direct the work of organizations servicing the production sphere toward improved qualitative indicators for their work and toward broader and more complete satisfaction of the needs of agriculture, the food production and other branches of the republic's agro-industrial complex.

IV. Improve the Performance of Construction Organizations, Transport and Communications

Comrades! Capital construction, which provides the support for building up our economic strength, increasing rates of scientific and technological progress and resolving important social problems is an important area of our party's organizational and political work. It was brought out at the 25th CPSU Congress and at subsequent Central Committee plenums that we need to improve the use of capital investments significantly and to raise the performance level of the construction organizations.

By way of fulfilling demands set by the CPSU Central Committee and precepts set forth by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the republic party organization has taken a number of practical steps to improve the structure of capital investment volumes, directing them toward the accomplishment of the most important, priority tasks in the areas of power engineering, housing and utilities and the food production complex. The portion spent on the technical updating and remodeling of operating enterprises increased almost two-fold during the five-year period.

Capital construction has become a matter of daily concern for many city and rayon party organizations. The Kishinev and Tiraspol' city party committees and the Drokiyevskiy and Ungenskiy rayon committees perform a great deal of organizational and mass political work at construction projects. The Ministries of Light Industry and Procurement and a number of others take construction matters seriously. Designs have become more economical and practical, and the organization and quality of construction work have improved.

A total of 7.4 billion rubles in capital investments was applied during the 10th Five-Year Plan, an increase of 1.4 billion rubles over the figure for the previous five-year plan. The volume of construction and installation performed by self-supporting brigades increased from 13.8 to 42 percent. A total of 109 new types of construction materials and elements were successfully adopted. In all the years of the five-year plan the republic's construction workers were the initiators of All-Union socialist competition for early start-up of facilities for the light and food industries. Large capacities were placed into operation ahead of schedule at the Tiraspol' Cotton Association and the Ungeny Rug Factory, as well as a foundry at the Kishinev Food-Handling Equipment Plant and other projects, were placed into operation ahead of schedule.

At the same time, it should be pointed out that around 200 million rubles in state capital investments remained unutilized during the five-year period. An especially large amount of funds designated for the building of agricultural, cultural and essential service facilities went unused. The scattering of means and materials, a shortage of skilled workers, poor working and living conditions at many projects, delays in providing the projects with planning estimates and equipment, and delays in preparing the sites for construction are the main factors holding up the application of capital investments and preventing us from making them more effective.

Shortcomings in the selection and placement of supervisory personnel and the practice of frequently transferring them from one worksite to another, sometimes without justification, are especially deterimental to construction.

Many party organs, soviet and trade union organizations are not performing satisfactorily with respect to preparing workers for the general construction jobs. They take a campaign-like approach to matters of construction output, do a poor job of shaping the life of the collectives, devote little attention to the self-supporting brigades and do not concern themselves enough with the political and production development of the workers.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee has reviewed the performance of party organizations and the boards of construction ministries and attempted to develop in them a more responsible attitude toward the execution of party and government decisions. No significant improvement has been achieved in the performance of management, however, and the ministries are still exerting little influence upon the performance of organizations under their jurisdiction.

The main contracting construction organizations, the Ministries of Construction and Agriculture, bear a great deal of the blame for the lag in capital construction. During the five-year period they fell behind in their contract work by 218 million rubles. The volume of construction and installation work performed by organizations of the Ministry of Construction was actually below the 1975 level. Recent years have seen a deterioration in the performance of certain specialized organizations under the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work. The Kishinev Construction Association is not performing at full capacity.

The rapid development of industrial construction and the construction of social and cultural facilities and a sharp increase in the construction programs (36 percent for the Ministry of Construction and 32.6 percent for the Ministry of Rural Construction) right now, in 1981, and the level actually reached last year make it

necessary for the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers, the Kishinev, Tiraspol', Bendery and Bel'tsy party gorkoms and the ispolkoms of the city soviets, as well as party raykoms and rayispolkoms, to take additional steps to thoroughly improve the capital construction situation. This area of public production should be monitored especially closely by party organs and soviet agencies.

Major shortcomings have been detected in the performance of the Ministry of the Construction and Utilization of Roads. Its personnel have provided poor supervision over road construction, all the production work being spread out among numerous small and poorly equipped subdivisions. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers have decided that in order to thoroughly improve road construction and maintenance it will be necessary to create under the ministry six large road construction associations outfitted with specialized equipment, transport means and machinery for laying asphalt-and-cement and concrete road surfaces. It is also planned to concentrate capital investments, material and labor resources, to reduce construction time and improve transport utilization figures and the quality of the roads. Comrade I. S. Bolbat, the minister, and the ispolkoms of rayon soviets of people's deputies must considerably improve road construction and maintenance and increase the responsibility of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, industrial and transport enterprises for the timely allocation of means for constructing and maintaining local roads.

A total of 8.7 billion rubles in capital investments will have to be utilized during the 11th Five-Year Plan. This includes 3.4 billion rubles in industry and 3.9 billion rubles in agriculture. This means that the republic party organization needs to work more persistently toward the implementation of party and government decisions in the area of capital construction, strive for better indices in this branch, create stable worker collectives, improve the management of construction, strengthen discipline and organization and make the cadres more responsible for the utilization of means and for completing the projects and placing them into operation.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government have given constant attention to matters of conservation. During the 10th Five-Year Plan 80 percent more funds were spent for conservation purposes than during the Ninth. A large number of conservation projects were carried out, the utilization of minerals was improved, the total area of land returned to cultivation was increased, and the technological processes for protecting the environment were improved. The large population density, limited land and water resources and the intensive use of chemical plant protection agents make it essential for the party raykoms and gorkoms, city rayispolkoms, ministries and departments to continue devoting unrelaxed attention to this extremely important social and economic problem.

Issues pertaining to development of the transport system occupy an important place in the work of republic party organs and soviet agencies. The motor vehicle pool grew significantly during the report period, and the transportation of freight and passengers increased. The territorial administration of the Moldavian Railroad was revamped. The railroad's operational indices improved. The performance of enterprises and services of the Moldavian Republic Production Association of the Civil Aviation improved. The river fleet's materials and equipment base was strengthened. Party organizations of transportation enterprises raised the level of organizational and party-political work in the collectives.

Despite all of this, the national economy's transportation needs are still not being met. This is due in great part to the fact that existing transport facilities are not satisfactorily utilized. The number of deficiencies is especially great in operations under the republic's Ministry of Motor Transport, which failed to fulfill plan assignments for freight volume, passenger and freight turnover.

We are also not making full use of rail transport possibilities to meet the needs of the national economy. Much is obsolete in this branch with respect to both rolling stock and administrative organization. Labor discipline is still poor. Only 15 percent of the freight is hauled on capacity-loaded trains, loading and unloading operations are not being mechanized to a satisfactory degree, and limited use is made of containers and other economically advantageous freight-hauling systems. There are numerous shortcomings in passenger services on the trains and at stations.

Traffic safety and freight care in the transport system are inadequate, there is a large turnover of personnel, and numerous violations of production discipline are committed. The level of organizational and political work performed by primary party organizations in the transport system does not fully measure up to the requirements put forth at the November 1979 and the June 1980 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Many party gorkoms and raykoms do not become deeply involved in the operations of transport organizations, do not deal with the problems of the latter on a regular basis and do not exercise effective control over the realization of measures outlined for eliminating the causes of operational breakdowns throughout the transport system.

The transportation system needs to be thoroughly improved. This will necessitate increasing party-political influence in the transport collectives, extensively introducing the advanced know-how of railway workers with the Moscow Trunkline and Leningrad's transport workers, strengthening cooperation among workers in related operations, making fuller use of production reserves and achieving uninterrupted service for all sectors of the economy.

The technical equipment of enterprises under the Ministry of Communications was increased during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. A full 80 percent of the republic's cities and rayon centers are linked by cable with Kishinev. The automatic telephone system now services 95 percent of the republic's cities and rayon centers. The television station and relay facility base was strengthened. The republic's need for communication facilities has not yet been satisfied, however. New capacities are not being built rapidly enough,an adequate use is not being made of existing capacities, and there are disruptions in radio and television broadcasting and breakdowns of the radio and television equipment. Within the next few years we need to complete construction of the Central, Bel'tsy, Kagul and Kaushany television transmitting stations. This will significantly improve the quality of television broadcasts and expand reception of the second national television program.

We must improve party leadership of transport and communications enterprises and make the leaders of these organizations more responsible for their performance.

V. The Growing Role of Science and Education in the Development of the National Economy

Comrade delegates!

The party closely links the successful accomplishment of today's social and economic tasks with scientific and technological progress and with the maximum application of its latest achievements in the practical work of building communism. "Today," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stated, "the rate of public progress and the rate of our progression toward communism depend more and more markedly upon the society's intellectual strength, upon the development of culture, science and education." And this is only natural. It is no longer possible to achieve success in a single area of public production or in our spiritual life without thoroughly analyzing all the possibilities, without taking into account and making intelligent use of all scientific and technological achievements on a daily basis.

For purposes of fulfilling party decisions in scientific matters the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government have implemented a number of measures designed to improve planning and make research work more effective, to accelerate the application of scientific achievements in the national economy, to build up its material and technological foundation and further improve the coordination of scientific studies.

In accordance with party precepts, scientific institutions have focused their efforts primarily on raising the level of basic research, which paves the way for the creation of highly efficient production equipment and technology. The scientists have made a perceptible contribution to an expanded understanding of nature and society and to the improvement of control over the complex social processes. The quality of scientific research has improved considerably. Today, 80 percent of all the natural science subjects at the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences have direct application in the national economy. The application of scientific research in production has increased 2.5-fold over the 10th Five-Year Plan level, and the economic result of their application rose from 12 million rubles in 1976 to 93 million rubles in 1980.

With today's succesful merging of science and production, the role of basic research has become more clearly defined with respect to the application of genetics, ecology, physiology, biochemistry and biophysics toward the achievement of efficient utilization of natural resources and creation of the foundation for an adaptive agricultural production system.

The social sciences advanced. New works by the social scientists contained concrete interpretation of the most important theoretical conclusions submitted by our party and by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on philosophical, economic and sociopolitical matters and clarified current issues surrounding the history of the Moldavian people and the Moldavian Communist Party, the development of productive forces and the improvement of economic and production relations, and the intensification of communist indoctrination of the workers.

Continuing development of the new system for organizing branch science and bringing it into conformity with the needs of industry and agriculture formed an extremely important area of work for the republic party organization in the area of science during the report period. Nine more scientific production associations were created within the agro-industrial complex during the five-year period. The "Plodsel'khozmash" scientific production association is organizing its work successfully. During the first three years of its existence this association's team of workers increased the specific portion of plans and designs which they themselves develop from 26 to 78 percent. Their production line has been 90 percent renewed, and new fruit and berry harvesters, a grafting unit and other equipment have been placed into mass production.

During the five-year period workers with the "Selektsiya" scientific production association turned over 27 new varieties and hybrids of field crops to Gossortoispytaniya [the state crop-testing station?], 10 of which have already undergone acclimatization. Workers with the "Gibrid" scientific production association have developed and turned over to Gossortoispytaniya 21 corn and grain sorghum hybrids. The team of workers at the "Dnestr" scientific production association have developed and introduced industrial technologies for cultivating the main vegetable crops.

Far from all of the research is of high quality, however. There is duplication of scientific development work, and not enough attention is given to the application of mathematical-economic control methods in the national economy, to environmental protection, the prudent use of natural resources or the need to raise the yield from agricultural crops.

The tasks set by the party for the 11th Five-Year Plan in the area of economic and cultural development place qualitatively new and greater demands upon the scientists and the collectives of scientific and scientific-production organizations. As they work to make our scientific and technological capability more effective, party committees, presidiums of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments must take a more goal-oriented and concrete approach to the matters of further improving the work of scientific research institutions and providing them with highly trained personnel with a sense of responsibility for the quality of the research and for the practical gain from it.

We must take greater advantage of the growing capabilities of the higher school, where half of the republic's scientists are concentrated. Despite certain progress in this area, this large force is still not being fully involved in the work of accelerating scientific and technological progress and the application of scientific and technological achievements. In the resolution of current matters pertaining to the development of VUZ science and to strengthening its ties with production, a great deal depends upon the VUZ party organizations and rector's offices, but most importantly, it depends upon the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Moldavian SSR. The staffs of scientific institutions need to coordinate their work more fully with the party tasks of implementing the food production program, optimizing the production structure and considerably improving the quality of the product.

We need to strive persistently to improve party work in the field of science. Party committees and party organizations of scientific institutions must concern themselves with the development of a climate conducive to creative work in each scientific subdivision and do a considerably better job of dealing with the ideological conditioning of the scientists, raising their theoretical level and their world outlook.

Under developed socialism it is exceptionally important to provide specialists with a high educational level for all areas of public work and management. In recent years the republic has implemented a number of important measures directed toward the fulfillment of decisions coming out of the 25th party congress and decrees passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the continued improvement of performance for the higher and secondary specialized school. A total of 354,000 specialists with a higher or secondary specialized education are presently at work in the republic economy. At the present time, 85 percent of the economy's needs for personnel with a higher education and 95 percent of its requirements for workers with a secondary specialized education are being met.

The VUZ's and tekhnikums turned out 115,000 specialists during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Five new secondary specialized educational institutions opened. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education was created. The composition of the VUZ's was improved. The training of personnel was initiated in 20 new fields of specialization. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee thoroughly analyzed and discussed the functioning of the higher and secondary specialized school and the matter of improving the professional expertise and the ideological conditioning of the teaching staffs and the indoctrination of students and trainees. This helped to stimulate the work of VUZ and tekhnikum rector's offices and party organizations, with respect to which we should single out the Kishinev Medical Institute, the Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum of Agronomy imeni V. I. Lenin and the Soroki Teachers School.

Despite all of this, we can still not say that the VUZ's and tekhnikums have done everything possible to improve their performance. The training of many of the specialists does not measure up to the demands of modern production operations. Students and trainees are not adequately prepared to work on their own and do not develop a high caliber of scientific thinking. The schools are not moving rapidly enough with the training of personnel in the economic fields, computer technology, automatic control systems, the machine-building and instrument-making, radio electronic and electrical engineering industries, and others.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and party gorkoms and raykoms need to be more demanding with respect to the performance of professors and instructors and deal more concretely with the matters of improving the training of the specialists and the supervision of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. They should strive constantly to better indoctrinate the students in a spirit of selfless devotion to the Communist Party and the socialist homeland, a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, to develop in the student youth a sense of personal responsibility for the defense of socialism's great conquests. Every VUZ and tekhnikum graduate should be a developed ideological champion of our party, a propagandist of everything new and progressive.

By way of fulfilling decisions coming out of the 25th CPSU Congress the republic's education departments and teachers, under the supervision of party organizations and councils of people's deputies, are continuing to develop the general secondary education system in accordance with the needs of science and technology and the tasks involved in raising the cultural, technological and general education level of the workers.

At the present time, when the school has entered a new stage in its development, it requires greater attention and needs concrete and continuous help from party committees, local soviets of people's deputies and management leaders. However, certain party gorkoms and raykoms and the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education do not always demonstrate proper concern for developing and improving the performance of general education schools. The training and indoctrinational process is still at a low level at some of the schools, and some of the eighth-grade graduates are not continuing their schooling.

The Ministry of Education, party gorkoms and raykoms and the ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies should take the steps necessary to improve the performance of the secondary general education school, increase the responsibility of public education departments and those in charge of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of enterprises and institutions for the fulfillment of party and government directives pertaining to education, devote special attention to the school's educational function and increase its role in the shaping of the new man and the development of communist moral standards in the upcoming generation. Putting the school into closer touch with material production should be a matter of special concern. The polytechnic training principle should be consistently followed, and this should be used as the basis for improving the work training and indoctrination system. We need to create universally a climate of general interest and concern for the school's needs.

Our success in implementing the CPSU's socioeconomic policy is inseparably linked to the achievement of all-round improvement in the training of workers. The vocational and technical education system is increasingly becoming their main form of training. The schools provide the republic's economy with more than 30,000 graduates annually. Even this is a long way from satisfying our needs, however. Now, since the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers has set forth the task of replenishing the work force in material production primarily with graduates of vocational and technical schools, we cannot accept a situation in which they account for no more than 24-26 percent of the total number of trained workers in the republic.

Many ministries and departments demonstrate little concern for strengthening and expanding the physical basis of their operations. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan they failed to place into operation 13 facilities capable of handling a total of 7,900 trainees. The decision adopted at the 11th Plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee on the organization of rural vocational and technical schools for training agricultural workers is also being carried out too slowly. A

number of problems still exist with respect to improving the training of workers, helping them to adapt and retaining them in production.

The State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, party gorkoms and raykoms, the ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies and the leaders of ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations should make a greater effort to improve the training of workers and their indoctrination in the spirit of the glorious traditions of the working class in the Soviet nation, and create the proper conditions for the training of skilled workers within the vocational and technical education system and for meeting the ever-increasing needs of the economy with these workers.

VI. To Satisfy the Needs and Demands of the Population More Fully

Comrades!

The great vital strength of socialism lies in the fact that the people's welfare improves steadily, as the public wealth increases. This law formulated by Lenin is reflected in our party's social policy, the goal of which is to further improve the workers' standard of living. The effects of this policy are actually enjoyed by every family. They are felt in the steadily increasing wages of blue- and white-collar workers, the income of kolkhoz workers and payments and benefits coming out of public consumption funds, in improved trade, medical and essential services and social security for the population and the development of sports.

Social security for the workers improved during the 10th Five-Year Plan, with social security outlays increasing by 471 million rubles. The minimum amounts of all types of kolkhoz pensions increased 1.4-fold, and aid to the disabled with children was increased. Steps were taken to further improve the material welfare and essential conditions for the disabled and veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

The constantly increasing construction of housing for urban and rural residents, for which large sums are allocated each year, is an enormous social accomplishment. Housing totaling 7.4 million square meters was built in the republic during the report period, 46 percent of it in rural areas. Housing conditions were improved for almost 600,000 people.

The republic party organization has performed a considerable amount of work to improve trade and essential services for the population. A total of 121 million rubles was invested during the five-year period to strengthen and develop this area of the national economy: 550 trade enterprises, 200 public dining enterprises and more than 100 essential service facilities were built. As a result, the population's demand for consumer goods and services is being more fully satisfied, their needs are being met to a better degree and the service caliber has improved. Commodity circulation for state and cooperative trade increase more than 1.3-fold and the volume of essential services grew 1.5-fold during the five-year period. The latter included a 1.6-fold increase in the rural area.

At the same time, however, there are major shortcomings in the performance of organizations and enterprises in the above branches. Many stores and dining halls are still located in buildings which do not meet today's requirements. Because of inefficiency on the part of trade organization workers and suppliers, there are still frequent breakdowns in trade and disruptions even in the supply of goods available at warehouses. Misconduct has still not been eliminated in trade, and the customers receive poor service. The Ministry of Trade and the Moldavian SSR Union of Consumers' Societies commit major errors in the distribution of goods, do not adequately study and forecast consumer demand, are slow to establish progressive trade systems and do not take proper steps to improve the quality and caliber of service for the population. The demand for consumer services is being satisfied too slowly, especially in the

rural area. There are still no standard consumer service centers or comprehensive receiving stations at many central farmsteads.

The Ministry of Trade, the Moldavian SSR Union of Consumers' Societies and the Ministry of Consumer Services must become more active in building up the materials and equipment base for trade and consumer service enterprises, improve the organizational forms and service quality. They need to take more vigorous action to expand the system of modern department and specialized stores, including the company stores of industrial enterprises and associations, concentrate the complex groups of goods at large specialized trade enterprises, provide for regular deliveries of goods to the trade system, make more efficient use of existing facilities, thoroughly develop progressive trade systems and methods, and increase personnel discipline and responsibility.

Successful implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy and the integration processes which have taken place in the rural area have contributed to the continuing transformation of the Moldavian rural area, to the improvement of culture and life there. Many villages, among them Tvarditsa, Ruzhnitsa, Chokyltyany, Kopanka and Larga, have been turned into modern, comfortable communities with consumer services, utilities, social and cultural standards approaching those of the city. It is the duty of party organs, soviet and management agencies, trade union and Komsomol organizations to continue the development of this important social process.

A great deal was accomplished in the republic during the report period to improve public health services. Large general hospitals with the latest equipment have been built, and personnel training has improved. The Glodyanskiy, Yedinetskiy, Lazovskiy, Slobodzeyskiy and other party raykoms devote a great deal of attention to the improvement of public health and medical services for the population. All of this is helping to improve the health of the people and to increase their active working years.

Major improvement is needed in the republic's public health situation, however. The organizational level of preventive medicine and treatment and the development of specialized medical treatment are not meeting the increased demands. The state of maternity services continues to be cause for concern. The observance of sanitation and hygiene standards is monitored poorly at food service enterprises, in the trade and public dining systems and in housing developments, and the physical plant is inadequate at a number of public health facilities, especially in rural areas.

The Ministry of Health and local party organs are not working closely enough with medical personnel. Personnel of medical facilities still commit frequent violations of their official duties and treat patients and visitors poorly. All of this gives rise to numerous, justified complaints and criticism from the population.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government must demand that party gorkoms and raykoms,local soviets and the Ministry of Health improve the medical service situation and increase the responsibility of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of general health facilities for developing in medical workers a sense of great civil duty, totally conforming to standards imposed by medical ethics.

Physical culture and sports are a very important means of improving the health of the population and increasing their labor activity. A great deal has been accomplished toward their development in our republic. However, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee is concerned about a protracted drop in physical culture and sports activities in the republic and feels that this is due to underestimation of their importance on the part of many party raykoms and gorkoms, ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries and

departments. Nor has our Sports Committee been properly energetic and persistent in developing physical culture.

We need to change our attitude toward mass sports work and thoroughly improve it. We must create modern sports facilities throughout the republic--at enterprises, on the farms, in organizations and institutions--and endeavor to achieve mass participation by the workers in sports activities.

VII. Make Ideological Work Highly Effective

Comrades!

By way of creatively accomplishing the tasks involved in developing the new man as set forth in the Program of the CPSU and decisions adopted at the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses and at Central Committee plenums, the party and its Leninist Central Committee have added considerably to the theory and the practical aspect of ideological work. Communist indoctrination has become part of the work of every communist, of the entire party, an important front in the fight for communism.

The extensive body of experience acquired by the party in ideologically affecting the development of a Marxist-Leninist perspective in the people was summarized and thoroughly analyzed in the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work." It specifically defines the tasks involved in the comprehensive approach to indoctrination of the workers and focuses the efforts of party organizations, the mass media and propaganda cadres upon the performance of ideological work at a high scientific level, making it more aggressive, concrete and efficient, and linking it to life, to the accomplishment of economic and political tasks.

Following the basic tenets established by the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee's Politburo, and the recommendations provided by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his works "Leninskim kursom" [On the Leninist Course], "Aktual'nyye Voprosy Ideologicheskoy Raboty KPSS" [Current Issues in the CPSU's Ideological Work], "Malaya Zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" [The Rebirth] and "Tselina" [The Virgin Lands] and in his addresses and speeches, the republic party organization took a number of important steps during the report period to improve the forms and methods used in the ideological work performed for the masses, to achieve uniformity of organizational and political work and management, and to raise the performance level of the mass media.

The Kishinev and Bel'tsy gorkoms, the Slobodzeyskiy, Strashenskiy, Faleshtskiy and Chadyr-Lungsky party raykoms, and the vast majority of primary party organizations have acquired expertise in the political and indoctrinational work. Taking advantage of the possibilities created by the integration of production and improvement of the management system, they have begun to resolve social problems with greater concreteness and to conduct mass political activities taking into account current conditions, the nature of the work and the interests and demands of the people.

At the same time, however, when we compare what we have accomplished with party demands, we see that there are still numerous unresolved problems with respect to organization of the indoctrinational process. The quality of the ideological work does not always measure up to today's increased demands, the educational and cultural level of the workers or the new tasks set for the building of communism. Certain party organizations proclaim that they take a comprehensive, differentiated approach to the conduct of ideological and mass education work, while in fact continuing in the old way. Their ideological and political influence does not embrace all the social groups of workers and does not take sufficiently into account the ages, the professional and other characteristics of the people. They say one thing and do another, and tolerate formalism in the organization of political work among the masses.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms should strive to see that the party organizations constantly improve the ideological and indoctrinational work, precisely coordinate the activities at all levels of the indoctrinational process, improve the performance of the ideological commissions and the selection and training of the agitation aktiv, and increase control over and verification of implementation.

During the report period the republic party organization performed a large amount of work to condition the communists ideologically and to develop a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in the broad masses of workers. An extensively developed system of political and economic education is successfully functioning, embracing upwards of 1.3 million people. The thorough study of the laws of developed socialism, the history and policy of the CPSU, various aspects of the Soviet way of life and means of improving the organization of public production at all levels of the system has become a clearly defined trend. Party requirements with respect to raising the ideological and theoretical level and the effectiveness of classes are steadily being implemented.

The work of political information personnel, agitators, speakers and lecturers with the "Znaniye" society has taken on greater focus. The role of scientists and journalists has grown in the political work.

Publication in the Moldavian language of a three-volume edition of the collected writings of K. Marx and F. Engels, the fifth edition of the "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniye" [Complete Collected Works] of V. I. Lenin and the books of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev were important events in Moldavia's intellectual life.

In view of the stepped up ideological struggle under way in the international arena, however, the republic's party organizations must be more demanding with respect to the organization of indoctrinational work, especially among the youth. Hostile propaganda media, as we know, have launched an all-out offensive against the Soviet way of life. They are doing their utmost to slander real socialism and attempting to instigate national hostility among the peoples, to distort the principles underlying the party's vital work, to undermine the workers' faith in the party and to distort the foreign and domestic policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Under these circumstances we need to step up our efforts to expose the lies and slander of the apologists of imperialism and their Beijing underlings, the hostility of Zionist propaganda and the danger of revisionism, do everything possible to increase the political vigilance of the Soviet people and take steps to expand and improve the information service. Party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party and Komsomol organizations must develop in every Soviet individual a sense of class intolerance for bourgeois propaganda and the ability to understand the essence of the openly anti-Soviet policy of the imperialist states, and resolutely reject it.

The party organizations have a duty to improve the patriotic and international indoctrination of the workers. This means that they must broadly publicize the achievements of our nation as a whole and of each republic individually, the advantages of the Soviet way of life, the nature of the CPSU's Leninist national policy, the enduring strength of the friendship among peoples of the USSR, the reality of the party's social policy and its prospects, and the peace-loving nature of the Soviet state's foreign political activities.

We need to take fuller advantage of multifaceted economic relations among the republics, fraternal relationships among people of different nationalities, participation by the youth in All-Union priority construction projects, constant cultural exchange among the peoples, festivals of amateur performing groups and international friendship clubs. We should step up the military-patriotic indoctrination of the rising generation.

The labor indoctrination of the people and the development of creative activeness in them formed an extremely important area of the republic party organization's ideological work during the report period. Party organizations have constantly focused attention on developing an aware regard for work, orienting the youth with respect to career selection and providing advanced training for the workers.

The tutelage system underwent extensive development, with more than 50,000 regular workers and kolkhoz workers participating in it. The labor dynasties assumed a larger role in the selection of future careers by the young men and women. Fuller use is being made of the indoctrinational possibilities of socialist competition and the campaign for a communist attitude toward work. Practically all the republic's able-bodied people are now involved in the labor rivalry. The number of participants in the campaign for a communist attitude toward labor has reached 833,000.

Delegates to our congress, Heroes of Socialist Labor Valentina Aleksandrovna Firsova (Bendery Silk Combine), Vera Sergeyevna Odobesku ("Zorile" footwear production association in Kishinev), Ivan Fedorovich Botezat ("Volna" production association in Kishinev), Valentin Dmitriyevich Iovitsa ("Moldavgidromash" production association), Dmitriy Vladimirovich Kretsul (Tiraspol' Construction Trust) and Ivan Aleksandrovich Pavlov ("Elektromash" plant in Tiraspol'), holder of the State Prize of the USSR Yelizaveta Vladimirovna Budishtyan ("Moldavkabel'" plant in Bendery), and many other celebrated production workers are leading the socialist competition in the republic.

As they direct the labor rivalry and improve the forms of competition, party organizations and ideological personnel are actively disseminating the advanced know-how, the valuable initiatives and examples of the Moscow and Rostov workers, the workers at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant imeni 50-letiya SSSR and the nation's other outstanding collectives to increase production effectiveness and improve the quality of the work.

Socialist competition has assumed specially broad scope since preparations got under way for the 26th CPSU Congress. The teams of machine operators, workers, engineers and technicians at kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm organizations and enterprises of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika were the initiators of All-Union socialist competition to complete the repair of the equipment and prepare it for the spring field work by the opening day of the 26th CPSU Congress. Brichanskiy Rayon workers came up with an initiative to complete the plan for the first quarter for sales of meat and eggs to the state by that important date.

The competition was given new stimulus by the national discussion of the draft Main Directions. Upwards of 63,000 people and more than 190 labor collectives in the republic are working with the slogan: "The Plan for the First Quarter of 1981--By Opening Day of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee is aware of the progress we have made in socialist competition, but it also clearly sees major shortcomings therein. On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at many sovkhoz-plants and a number of enterprises and in certain construction and transport organizations the fulfillment of commitments is poorly organized, competition effectiveness is low, the indoctrinational role of labor rivalry is underestimated, and administrative action is not always backed up with proper political work.

Party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party and trade union organizations, local soviets, ministries and departments must improve the organization of socialist competition, provide prompt support for innovative ideas, create conditions conducive to highly productive work, and steadily increase the avant-garde role and the responsibility of the communists for affairs in the collective. They should continuously improve the system of moral and material incentives for the best production workers.

The moral indoctrination of the people is assuming an ever-increasing role in the process of building communism. Nothing elevates the individual as much as an active attitude toward life and aware regard for public duty. Following the instructions issued at the 25th CPSU Congress, the republic party organization is attempting to perform its work in a comprehensive manner, taking extensive advantage of all the forms and means of influencing the masses ideologically. At the same time, the party organizations frequently limit their work in this important area to combating those negative developments which lie on the surface and do not deal with the underlying causes of deviations from the moral code for a builder of communism. Shortcomings in the moral indoctrination are especially apparent in Bendery and in Grigoriopol'skiy, Dondyushanskiy and Yedinetskiy Rayons, where the number of anti-social offenses is not declining.

Party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and local soviets of people's deputies must improve their moral indoctrination work and perform it on a more extensive and goal-oriented basis, actively involving the labor collectives.

Law enforcement agencies have worked hard in recent years to combat crime. The communities are demonstrating their appreciation for the work of those agencies. Internal affairs agencies, the courts and the Public Prosecutor's office should work with greater persistence to see that socialist legality, law and order are observed.

Atheistic propaganda requires greater attention from the party organizations. It should be conducted on a higher scientific level and should be more aggressive. The work performed with individual believers should be more skillful and persistent. Religious rites and ceremonies should be countered more vigorously with socialist, Soviet rites and rituals, and these should be made more meaningful, exciting and attractive.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms attach great importance to the role of the mass media and of propaganda in the republic's public and political life, and endeavor to build up their material and technological foundation. Newspapers, magazines, television and radio have begun covering in greater depth the processes occurring in the economy, socialist competition in the labor collectives and the work of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations, and devote a great deal of attention to indoctrination of the people. The labor collectives receive effective assistance in the form of newspaper and radio sponsorship of critical construction projects, unannounced inspections conducted by newspaper and radio personnel and tours to find reserves for making production more effective and ways of enhancing economizing practices in the economy.

However, the increasing scope of economic, social and cultural development are making it necessary for the mass media and propaganda agencies to improve their work, to publicize the economic, public and political, social and cultural life of the republic's workers more thoroughly and skillfully, to improve the esthetic and political level of broadcasts and publications, and deal in greater depth with issues affecting the vital interests of the workers and problems involved in the development of public production and labor competition.

The report period has convincingly demonstrated the great effectiveness of the course being pursued by the party to further increase the role of cultural institutions in the ideological and political, moral and esthetic indoctrination of the workers. Party organizations should make more effective use of their enormous capacity for affecting the masses in the ideological work. They must continue to establish on a broad basis advanced know-how in the centralization of club operations and the creation of cultural centers, to imp e the training of the cadres, significantly expand the public aktiv at cultural institutions and thoroughly develop amateur arts.

Guided by decisions coming out of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party, the party organizations implemented a number of specific measures designed to stimulate greater activity on the part of artists' unions and organizations. These have grown in size and become stronger organizationally during the past five years. Many talented works dealing with Leninist themes, the heroic spirit of the Great Patriotic War, the labor achievements of the people and the reforms carried out in the life of our region have been created in literature, the theater, the motion picture industry, the fine arts and music.

A special publishing house for creative literature has been established in the republic. A weekly magazine deals with literature and art. A subscription series of the best world classics and contemporary literature of the peoples of the USSR is now being published in the Moldavian language. A 30-volume set of the selected works of Moldavian writers has been published in a large edition.

The ideological focus and the artistic excellence of some works are still out of conformity with the spirit of the times, however. They lack a realistic approach to the reality surrounding us and vital optimism, and do not satisfactorily describe the characters and the destinies of people or their relations in the process of socialist development.

The lives of the Soviet people are filled with dynamic social developments. There is great appreciation for such moral qualities as kindness and compassion, principle and enterprise, and the ability to think with broad perspective, in terms of state interests. It is one of the main tasks of the republic's creative intelligentsia to depict these qualities in their characters and to show their universal significance in a creative manner.

The Central Committee and the Kishinev party gorkom should continue to make great demands of workers in the arts for the ideological and artistic substance of works of literature and art, and see that their professional skill increases and that their ideological principles and civil awareness improve.

VIII. Party Organizational Work--Up to the Level of the Tasks Facing Us

Comrade delegates!

During the report period all of the activities of the Moldavian Communist Party--one of the combat teams of the CPSU--were carried out in accordance with the historic decisions coming out of the 25th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. It gained additional experience in political leadership, grew stronger organizationally and ideologically, and came to the 25th congress unified as never before and solidly united around our party's combat staff--the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, who loyally continues the work begun by the great Lenin.

The Moldavian Communist Party now has 163,902 members. By way of fulfilling the requirements set forth at the 25th party congress and the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of Kirgiz Party Organizations in the Acceptance of Party Members and the Indoctrination of Candidates for Membership in the CPSU," the republic's party organizations are being more demanding with respect to selecting individuals for membership and regulating the growth of party ranks. During the report period 35,600 people were accepted into the CPSU.

The CPSU, which has become the party of all the people, has not lost its class nature under mature socialism: It has been and remains the party of the working class. Workers account for 47.3 percent of those joining the party in the republic, kolkhoz workers make up 24.8 percent, and 27.9 percent are members of the intelligentsia. We must continue to fill the party ranks with the best representatives of the working class from the crucial areas of production.

The additional membership made it possible to improve the distribution of communists. They increased proportionately among industrial, construction and transport workers, rural machine specialists and livestock raisers. The party organizations of interfarm and agro-industrial organizations grew considerably in size and strength. The general education level of the communists rose. While only 69.7 percent of the members in the republic party organization had a secondary or higher education at the time of the 14th congress, the percentage has now risen to 77.3. Komsomol members account for 71 percent of those accepted as party members.

Republic party organizations added to the ranks of the CPSU in accordance with the principles spelled out at the 25th CPSU Congress, which require that the party ranks be replenished with people who are active in production work, take part in public life and earn the recognition of the entire collective. As we exercise control over the acceptance of new party members we need to continue to reject the strictly formal proportioning of the total membership among blue- and white-collar workers and kolkhoz members, and take a differentiated approach to the selection of new party members, taking into account the social and economic conditions of specific cities and rayons and the characteristics of each labor collective.

Party ranks will continue to be enlarged. The influx of new members necessitates increasing our attention to the ideological conditioning of the young communists. We should implement with greater persistence the party's requirement that we make the probation period for candidates more important in their indoctrination to become party members and thoroughly test their political qualities and their ability as workers.

During the report period the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee resolved basic issues pertaining to the improvement of organizational and political work. A total of 20 Central Committee plenums and 3 meetings of the republic party aktiv were held during the past five-year period, which discussed current issues of economic and cultural development and of the organizational and ideological work of party organizations. Meetings of the Bureau and the Secretariat were held on a regular basis.

The Central Committee devoted a great deal of attention to increasing the role of party gorkoms and raykoms, which have extensive possibilities for actively affecting the local state of affairs. The Moldavian Communist Party now has four party gorkoms and 43 city and rural party raykoms. Most of them have become real agencies of political leadership, skillfully organizing the communists and all the workers for the successful fulfillment of state plans and assignments.

The attention of party committees is focused mainly upon economic and social problems. The Kishinev gorkoms and party raykoms have considerable accomplishment in this area. They have made a thorough study and acquired a thorough knowledge of economics and have worked constantly with the personnel, indoctrinating them in a spirit of everything new and progressive, and this made it possible for the capital's labor collectives to cope successfully with the assignments for the 10th Five-Year Plan. However, the Kishinev party organization has certainly not done all that it can to insure that enterprises operate smoothly and regularly. The communists and all of the city's workers must improve their performance and fulfill their commitment to make Kishinev a city of highly productive labor, cultural excellence and exemplary order.

The Bel'tsy party gorkom relied skillfully on the primary party organizations and channeled the efforts of management personnel and the labor collectives into the implementation of plans contained in the 10th Five-Year Plan. It concerns itself with raising the role of engineers and technicians and developing creative initiative in them, and providing conditions conducive to the professional growth of the workers and making it possible to retain them at the enterprises. It devotes constant

attention to the construction of housing, cultural and consumer service facilities, city transport operations and development of the consumer service system.

The work of the Faleshtskiy and Kaushanskiy party raykoms is highly goal-oriented and well organized. The party aktiv in these rayons devote a great deal of attention to the creation of a good moral and political climate in the collectives, strives to expand the involvement of the workers in production management and carefully considers the opinion of the broad masses of workers. A spirit of innovation, great scope, reliance upon the primary party organizations and the party aktiv, persistence and the correct combination of economic, organizational and political work are evident in the work of the Bendery gorkom, the Chadyr-Lungskiy, Novoanenskiy, Drokiyevskiy, Slobodzeyskiy, Brichanskiy, Orgeyevskiy and a number of other rayon party committees.

Not all of the party committees are taking into account the fact that the tasks have increased when they organize their work, however. It would appear that they are all doing everything possible to further the development of the city or rayon, but they are not achieving identical results. This means that the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and its departments must be more persistent in encouraging party committees to adopt the correct style of work, to establish a high level of organization in the work and to make effective use of the extensive system of forms and methods of political leadership.

The Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms must follow Lenin's instructions and strive constantly to build up the party organizations and to increase their role in the accomplishment of tasks involved in economic and cultural development. During the report period the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat reviewed the work of party committees at the "Kishinevstroy" trust and the Bendery Silk Combine, the party organizations of "Kolkhozzhivprom" under the Lazovskiy Rayon Kolkhoz Council and farms belonging to the "Dnestr" scientific production association, party groups of the brigade headed by Hero of Socialist Labor G. A. Seletskiy, which is part of the "Promstroy" trust in Kishinev, and other party organizations.

The Moldavian Communist Party now has 4,521 primary and 4,214 shop party organizations and 5,529 party groups. A certain amount of work has been performed to improve the structure of the party organizations of interfarm, agro-industrial and scientific production associations. A total of 45 councils of party organization secretaries function in these associations. The primary party organizations now have better-qualified secretaries: 71 percent of them have a higher education and 29 percent are secondary school graduates.

Party organizations began to involve themselves more deeply in production life and to do a better job of monitoring and verifying performance, and are demanding more of the communists, of their growth as the avant-garde in production.

The party organization of the "Selektsiya" scientific production association (Comrade Ye. I. Revenko, secretary) is very active. It concentrates on improving the effectiveness of scientific developments and accelerating their adoption in production, and creating a climate of earnest cooperation among scientists, specialists and workers in the collective. The party organization of the Artificial Leather Combine and Industrial Rubber Products Plant imeni M. I. Kalinin (Comrade A. I. Dorofeyeva, secretary) performs effective organizational and political work to motivate the workers to fulfill national economic plans. There is also a great deal which is worthy of emulation in the work of primary party organizations of the Production Asociation imeni Lenin in the city of Bel'tsy, the Chadyr-Lungskiy and Komratskiy Rayon Mechanization and Electrification Associations, the Kolkhoz imeni Sverdlov in Slobodzeyskiy, the Kolkhoz imeni Kotovskiy in Kutuzovskiy Rayon, the "Tsvtushchaya Moldaviya" sovkhoz-plant in Strashenskiy Rayon, and others.

At the same time, many primary party organizations are not doing enough to influence the life and the work of the labor collectives. They are dealing unsatisfactorily with the development of production and indoctrination and are not motivating the collectives to fulfill party and government directives or even their own decisions. The CPSU Charter and the standards governing party life are not strictly fulfilled universally. The Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms must increase their supervision of the primary party organizations, make them more militant and increase their role in the resolution of production and social questions and in the communist indoctrination of the workers.

An extensive system of shop party organizations and party groups has been created in the republic. The practice of creating temporary party groups at critical construction projects and doing the performance of important agricultural operations has proved to be a good one. For purposes of increasing party influence among the masses we must concern ourselves more with strengthening these low-level units, which are in closer touch with those who do not belong to the party and have extensive possibilities for strengthening plan and labor discipline, intensifying conservation practices, increasing labor productivity and developing creative action in the workers.

The selection, placement and indoctrination of cadres constitute one of the main areas of work for the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. The composition of cadres on the roster of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee is improving by the year. Around 97 percent of the workers on the roster now have a higher or incomplete higher education. A smoothly functioning indoctrination and training system has been created to provide advanced training for the cadres and increase their knowledge.

By good tradition established by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev back when he was first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the cadres are given great consideration and a constant effort is made to develop in them an innovative approach to the job.

Many of the sections are now headed by energetic and capable leaders, real enthusiasts, people of inexhaustible creative energy. They include Hero of Socialist Labor I. I. Arnaut, first secretary of the Chadyr-Lungskiy party raykom, who works with real party persistence to motivate the rayon cadres to adopt industrial corn production technology, and first secretaries of party raykoms G. S. Chokoy, V. M. Russu, Ye. M. Karayon, V. A. Protsenko, V. S. Nezhivoy and M. A. Budishtyan, who have skillfully organized the party aktiv and all the communists in their rayons for the successful fulfillment of economic and social and political tasks set forth in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The republic still has many cadres, however, who have a poor knowledge of modern methods for directing and indoctrinating people, who lack a sense of the new and demonstrate conservatism in their work and a narrowly departmental approach to the job. There are also workers who misuse their service position,artifically inflate report figures and conduct themselves improperly in their daily lives.

Many party committees do not concern themselves adequately with maintaining a cadre reserve. As a result, people are frequently selected in haste to fill a certain position, and people who have failed in supervisory positions are transferred from one job to another.

The republic party organization is not satisfactorily utilizing possibilities for advancing women to management positions. Women account for only 8.5 percent of the republic's workers in this category, whereas more than half the specialists with a higher education in the republic's economy are women.

Today's public and political life makes it necessary to take an especially responsible approach to the selection, advancement and indoctrination of supervisory cadres, and the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee should take this into account in its practical work. It is important to provide for succession in the cadre policy, to carefully consider the experience of the older generation, while at the same time not retarding the flow of young forces into the leadership.

Criticism and self-criticism constitute an important motive force in the development of our society and the indoctrination of cadres. By way of fulfilling requirements set forth at the 25th CPSU Congress, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee has consistently endeavored to see that all aspects of the work of every organization, of every worker is objectively appraised and that existing shortcomings are subjected to thorough analysis and criticism with a view to eliminating them.

Unfortunately, not all of the cadres react properly to criticism. There are still workers who accept criticism verbally but do not take the steps necessary to correct shortcomings in their work. In the Bureau and at plenums of the Central Committee the attention of the Kamenskiy, Rezinskiy, Teleneshtskiy and Grigoriopol'skiy party raykoms has repeatedly been directed to the poor discipline of cadres and the fact that not enough is demanded of them, but the raykom leaders have not drawn the proper conclusions from this criticism. Furthermore, they have frequently protected administrators to blame for failures to fulfill plans, attributing the poor state of affairs to specific local circumstances. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee was forced to beef up the leadership of those raykoms.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms must strive constantly to create a climate of great demandingness in the party organizations and the labor collectives, support in every way those communists who reveal shortcomings and take decisive steps with respect to those who do not derive the proper conclusions from criticism and do not correct errors in their work.

The performance level of party committees and all levels of management and the responsibility and discipline of cadres depend greatly upon how control and verification of performance are organized. During the report period our efforts were focused upon insuring that verification of implementation was established at all levels, from top to bottom, that it was carried out systematically and helped not just to reveal shortcomings but to prevent and promptly eliminate them as well. It is established procedure in the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee to review the fulfillment of decisions in the Bureau and the Secretariat and to end the monitoring of decisions only after they have been fully carried out. This kind of control covers only large decisions and undertakings, however. There is inadequate control in the republic over the fulfillment of production and procurement plans for agricultural products, as a result of which many farm leaders do not stick adequately to the plans in their work and plans are freqeuntly not fulfilled even when it is fully possible to do so.

It is an extremely important task of the republic party organization to step up control over the implementation of party and government directives and decisions, and control over the fulfillment of state plans and assignments. There must be strict control, a great deal must be demanded of the cadres and they must be held personally responsible for the assigned area of work in all party, state and economic operations, from top to bottom.

We must raise the role and the importance of people's control and better utilize all the possibilities contained therein for revealing shortcomings and abuses and for establishing order throughout. The decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures to Further Improve the Work of People's Control Organs and to Increase Party Supervision Over Them In Connection with the Adoption of the Law on People's Control in the USSR" demands that we raise the performance level of people's controllers and endeavor to make their work even more active, effective and goal-oriented.

By way of fulfilling the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee, the republic party organization improved the handling of letters from workers. Numerous major shortcomings still exist in this important area of work, however. Formalism and red tape have not been completely eliminated in the handling of letters, and there are still instances in which criticism is hushed up and justified requests and proposals from the workers are ignored. We must resolutely combat this sort of thing and thoroughly study and promptly eliminate the factors giving rise to complaints.

The Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms have devoted unremitting attention to the work of the soviets, to which more than 37,000 people's deputies were elected in the last elections, and concerned themselves with improving the performance of the Presidium and commissions of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, republic ministries and departments and gorrayispolkoms. As we appraise the performance of the soviets and the state system from the standpoint of requirements put forth by the CPSU Central Committee, we must not ignore the fact that their organizational work and implementation discipline and their work performed to retain cadres and to create normal production and living conditions for them are still being carried out at an unsatisfactory level. Some ministries and departments are seriously remiss in the supervision of their subdivisions, not all of the party organizations are taking full advantage of the authority granted them by the CPSU Charter with respect to exercising control over the performance of the system, and some of them are doing little to improve its workstyle and methods.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms must constantly improve the forms and methods used in the work at all levels of the soviet and state system, become deeply involved in its work, provide skilled leadership of the soviets and further increase their role as agencies of state authority.

Around 2 million workers belong to the trade unions, which are an important link between the party and the people. The functions of this mass organization, scientifically substantiated by V. I. Lenin as schools of administration, schools of management and schools of communism, have taken on new qualities and their public and state importance has grown under developed socialism. Under the supervision of party committees many of the republic's trade union organizations have begun dealing more purposively with socialist competition and with matters of improving working and living conditions, increasing the labor and political activeness of the workers and broadly involving them in production management.

However, the performance level of the trade unions is still not fully measuring up to the requirements set forth at the 25th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR. Many factory, plant and local committees are not exerting an adequate influence on production affairs. They take a formal approach to the organization of socialist competition, inadequately monitor the observance of labor laws and tolerate violations of labor discipline. There is a great deal of red tape, official verbalizing and bureaucracy, and too little vital, creative action in the work of branch committees.

It is the duty of party organizations to make the trade unions more active and to increase their role and their reponsibility in the accomplishment of economic and social welfare tasks.

The republic's Komsomol--the Communist Party's active assistant and its combat reserve--is growing in size and strength under the supervision of party organizations. Today, Moldavia's Leninist Communist Youth League has a membership of more than 560,000 young men and women. Komsomol organizations are persistently carrying out the work of providing the youth with a communist indoctrination and making an important contribution to the development of the republic's industry and agriculture. Many Komsomol members--initiators of advanced work methods and patriotic undertakings--fulfilled the 10th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Reality has confirmed the fact that we can and should boldly assign important national economic tasks to the Komsomol. For this purpose the party organizations must concern themselves more with raising the level of Komsomol work, improving the political, labor and moral indoctrination of the young men and women and organizing the work and the leisure time of the youth. At the same time, however, we need to guard the Komsomol organizations against formalism and against becoming overly involved with conferences and meetings. The meaning of Komsomol work lies in vital, daily contact with the youth, and the strength of Komsomol organizations lies in the constant attention they receive from party organizations.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the nucleus of the Soviet society's political system, its guiding and directing force. In their supervision of state and public organizations the party organs need first of all to be more demanding of the communists working in the soviets, trade unions and the Komsomol.

Party strength lies to an enormous extent in the extent and the strength of its ties with the people, and these ties are realized primarily through the soviets and the mass organizations of the workers. We need to continue to improve party leadership and to increase the role of the republic's state and public organizations.

Party organizational work will have to be further improved in order to successfully carry out the grand program of economic and social and cultural development outlined for the 11th Five-Year Plan. The Central Committee should strive with greater persistence to improve performance at all levels of the republic party organization in order that it might measure up more completely to today's needs in the building of communism. The main thing is to work more vigorously to establish the Leninist style of work in the activities of every party committee.

The newly elected Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee must increase the role and the responsibility of city and rayon party committees and primary party organizations in the selection and placement of politically mature cadres, people of initiative, step up control over and verification of the implementation of decisions in order to take fuller advantage of our economic and political capabilities, to improve decisively all branches of public production and make it more effective, and to improve the workers' material and cultural standard of living.

Comrade deputies!

The Central Committee has reported to you on the results of the organizational and political work performed between Moldavian Communist Party congresses to fulfill decisions coming out of the 25th CPSU Congress and the preceding forum of republic communists. It is apparent from the report that under the leadership of party organizations Moldavia's workers have achieved considerable successes in the development of our economy and culture and improved the people's standard of living. The party organization and all of Moldavia's workers are fully aware of the fact that the republic's achievements are a result of the constant attention and concern demonstrated by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the prosperity of all the peoples of our homeland and for the development of all its regions, which form a single national economic complex.

And today, we on the speaker's platform at the 15th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party are filled with gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Politburo, to dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally and to the fraternal peoples, and we wish to express our feelings of profound respect, love and gratitude to them, and we assure them that the republic party organization and the Moldavian people will continue to strengthen their monolithic solidarity around the Leninist Central Committee, follow Lenin's course undeviatingly and increase the strength and the creative might of the great international unity of the Soviet peoples.

We enter the 11th Five-Year Plan with a profound faith in our increased capacity to perform better and to achieve more in economic and cultural development.

Permit me to express my firm confidence that as they work to prepare a fitting reception for the great All-Union forum of communists, the communists and all of Moldavia's workers will demonstrate true party and state responsibility and will universally initiate shock labor to fulfill the plans outlined for the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress and will bring joy to the homeland in the form of new achievements toward the creation of a communist society.

Glory to the Soviet people--a fighting and creative people, pioneers in the building of communism!

May the monolithic unity of the party and the people grow stronger and prosper throughout the centuries!

Long live the great Leninist party of communists--inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

(Comrade S. K. Groussu's speech was heard with great interest and was repeatedly interrupted with prolonged applause.)

GRISHIN ATTENDS MEETING OF MOSCOW RAYON OFFICIALS

LD171507 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held at Moscow Gorkom yesterday.

Participating in the conference's work were members and candidate members of the Moscow Grokom Bureau, Gorkom department chiefs, deputy chairmen of Moscow Gorispolkom and leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations and a number of administrations and of city organizations.

R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report on the organization of work to fulfill the tasks stemming from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the report delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

B.V. Pokarzhevskiy, secretary of Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered a report on the tasks of preparing for and holding the 12 April elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Moscow City Soviet and rayon soviets to replace departed deputies.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom.

GORBACHEV SENDS PRAVDA THANKS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD171653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 2

["To the PRAVDA Editorial Board"]

[Text] Please allow me to express through PRAVDA my sincere thanks to the party, soviet, state and public organizations, enterprise and institution collectives and friends and comrades who congratulated me on my 50th birthday and on my award of the Order of Lenin.

[Signed] M. Gorbachev

DEMICHEV, SOLOMENTSEV ATTEND MOSCOW CONCERT

LD180853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 3

[TASS report: "In the Jubilee's Honor"]

[Text] "Glory to the party!"--this musical anthem of the Lenin Communist Guard, of the great Soviet homeland was heard on 11 March in Moscow's state central concert hall. A concert was held there to mark the opening of the Mariyskaya ASSR Days of Literature and Culture. They are taking place in honor of the autonomous republic's 60th anniversary.

Comrades P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, V.F. Shaurd, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, and leaders of the Mariyskaya ASSR party and soviet organizations attended the concert.

SHEVARDNADZE THANKS TO BREZHNEV FOR AWARD CITED

LD171127 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Award for the Entire Republic"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AS THE PRESS HAS ALREADY REPORTED, ON 5 MARCH IN THE KREMLIN L.I. BREZHNEV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM, PRESENTED LOFTY MOTHERLAND AWARDS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY AND STATE FIGURES.

THE AWARDWINNERS INCLUDED E.A. SHEVARDNADZE, CANDIDATE MEMBER OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO AND FIRST SECRETARY OF THE GEORGIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WHO HAS BEEN AWARDED THE LOFTY TITLE OF HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR.

COMRADE E.A. SHEVARDNADZE DELIVERED A SPEECH IN RESPONSE TO COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S CONGRATULATIONS ON THE PRESENTATION OF THE "HAMMER AND SICKLE" MEDAL AND ORDER OF LENIN.

THE TEXT OF HIS SPEECH IS PUBLISHED BELOW.

Deeply esteemed Leonid Ilich!

Comrades!

Each person has in his life one most unforgettable thing--something which remains in his heart and memory forever. The day when you, dear Leonid Ilich, congratulated me at the congress itself on the award of the title of hero of labor is just such an unforgettable day for me.

I shall remember all my life your strong handshake, your heartfelt embraces, your kind, wholehearted words.

This spiritual transport is one more graphic confirmation of your astounding combination of the supreme mission of a party and state leader recognized throughout the world and of a great organizer of communist building engaged in resolving the most important problems of domestic and foreign policy with your rare humanity, special liking for people, your warm, cordial and solicitous attitude toward them, your faith in man, your ability to support each person, and your profound understanding of the significance of moral incentives to cadres.

The award which you have presented to me today is an award to the entire republic because it crowns the selfless labor of our workers, peasants, intelligentsia and youth--all our working people. On behalf of the entire republic I assure our party's Central Committee, the Politburo, and you, dear Leonid Ilich, that IN THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN GEORGIA WILL TAKE ONE MORE IMPORTANT STEP ON THE PATH OF INCREASING ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE ALL-UNION RESOURCES.

And one more thing: The higher the assessment, then the stronger become the communist's sense of self-criticism and modesty, exactingness toward himself and others, his sense of high responsibility for the fulfillment of the set tasks. On behalf of the republic's communists I give you my firm promise that WE SHALL NEVER DEVIATE FROM THESE PRINCIPLES!

We are all living in really historic days. Your report, Leonid Ilich, and the congress decisions have been greeted by Soviet communists, all the people and all progressive mankind with tremendous satisfaction. YOUR IDEAS AND THOUGHTS, SO VIVIDLY EXPRESSED IN THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT, ARE NOW MARCHING ACROSS THE WHOLE PLANET.

Permit me to wholeheartedly congratulate you in the triumphant conclusion of the 26th CPSU Congress. You were unanimously reelected general secretary of our party's Central Committee. Not only the congress voted for you, the entire 17-million-strong army of communists, the entire 260-million-strong Soviet people voted for you. And your demand to display a high sense of responsibility and firm, really communist, conscious discipline combined with a tireless quest for what is new, imaginative throught and the need to display constant initiative, you entire wise speech of the close of the congress rang out for all of us, for all the party, for the entire country as a kind, fatherly message to send us on our way into the eighties.

Dear Leonid Ilich!

The supreme happiness for you and the aim of your entire life is the Soviet people's prosperity. Permit me to wish you all that you yourself give people so generously: HAPPINESS AND JOY--TO THE HAPPINESS AND JOY OF ALL SOVIET PEOPLE!

Thank you very much!

MOLDAVIAN AGROCHEMICAL CHIEF GREK REPLACED

LD180909 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 11 March 1981 publishes on page 1 a Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 10 March appointing Leonid Nikolayevich Atanovskiy chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Cooperative Production and Scientific Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture, and on page 3 a "chroncile" report that the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Vasiliy Ivanovich Grek from that post on his reassignment.

ESTONIAN DISSIDENT GOES ON TRAIL IN TALLINN

LD180857 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Mar 81 p 22

[Unattributed report: "Dissident on Trial in Estonia"]

[Text] Leading Estonian opposition figure (Veluo Kalep) will stand trial on Monday [16 March] in the Soviet republic of Estonia's Supreme Court in Tallinn, according to information which has reached the aid center for Estonian political prisoners in Stockholm.

(Kalep), who is a construction engineer, is accused of anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation, which means that he could be sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment with a subsequent 5-year exile.

(Kalep) was arrested on 20 September last year in Pyarnu in Estonia. During a house search the KGB confiscated a number of books, documents and Estonian underground publications. The confiscated documents also included research material on Raoul Wallenberg.

(Kapel) had come across new leads in the Wallenberg affair and it is thought that this was a contributory factor to his arrest.

PRAVDA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON CURRENT ECONOMIC POLICY

PRAVDA Editorial

LD171143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Economic Policy"]

[Text] On entering the eighties our party put forward a scientifically substantiated program for society's further development at the present stage. This program was comprehensively substantiated theoretically and politically in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th party congress delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and was embodied in "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

"In the eighties," the "Basic Guidelines" say, "the Communist Party will consistently continue the implementation of its economic strategy whose supreme goal is the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard and the creation of the best conditions for the individual's all-round development on the basis of further improving the efficiency of all social production and increasing labor productivity and Soviet people's social and labor activeness."

Unanimously approving the plans for the country's economic and social development adopted by the 26th party congress, urban and rural workers are focusing their efforts on their unconditional implementation. They regard the party's plans as their own vital concern and, with new vigor generated by the congress decisions, they are developing competition for the fulfillment of targets and pledges for the first year of the 5-year plan. Soviet people are aware that this requires a high sense of responsibility and firm, conscientious, truly communist discipline, an indefatigable quest for and utilization of reserves and all that is new, support for these new elements and initiative everywhere and in all things.

The ladder of economic growth in the 11th 5-Year Plan is steep and the strides of our progress will be longer than those achieved in the last 5-year period. National income used for consumption and accumulation will increase over the 5-year plan by 18-20 percent and industrial production will increase by 26-28 percent. Overall, capital investments will amount to R711-730 billion.

The congress decisions note that the primary task of all industrial sectors, enterprises and organizations must be to increase consumer goods production and improve their quality and this should be the object of special concern on the part of party, soviet and economic organs and trade unions. The course toward preferential development rates for industrial sectors producing consumer goods is reflected in the target figures. Group B industrial ouput will rise by 27-29 percent in the 5-year plan while the total volume of production and output will increase by 26-28 percent in Group A.

The large and multifaceted program for improving the people's well-being should be implemented on the basis of the constant development of physical production, the improvement of its efficiency and the development of the agroindustrial complex. This is the essence of the party's economic policy. In all areas we must strive for bigger production results while expending fewer resources and ensure an all-round improvement in labor productivity and work quality.

Every republic and economic region and many of the country's industrial centers have accumulated useful experience of this approach. For example, the party congress applauded the practice of rapid retooling of production at the I.A. Likhachev truck plant in Moscow, the Leningrad Optical Engineering Association and Elektrosila. Working people in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belorussia and Georgia achieved high production development rates in the last 5-year plan.

The experience of enterprises in the Urals and the Kuzbass in saving metal and fuel and the collective forms of labor organization at the Vaz Association and at enterprises in Kaluzhskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Leningradskaya and other oblasts is being taken up all over the country.

An important feature of the present stage of the development of production is the course toward the preferential growth in the end result in comparison with the expenditure of labor and material resources and capital investments. This is why every labor collective is called on to make fuller and more efficient use of our tremendous production, scientific and technical potential and to introduce new management methods more quickly. The congress noted that at the moment our country is expending more raw and semifinished materials and energy per unit of national income in comparison with the best world indicators. We have every opportunity to considerably increase the output of end products with a relatively smaller extraction of natural raw materials and fuel and with lower energy and monetary expenditure for every unit of output. We must make fuller use of machine tools, machinery and units, reduce machinery idle time, increase the enterprises' shift index and reduce the metal- and energy-intensiveness of machinery in every way. It is very important to make rational use of every ton of raw materials and metal, cement and mineral fertilizers. The economy must be economical--this is the demand of the times.

At the present time draft 5-year plans are being formulated at enterprises and in national economic sectors and the targets of labor competition are being defined. Practical measures are being outlined everywhere so as to implement the businesslike, valuable proposals advanced during the nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's precongress document. A well-conceived plan of measures for the introduction of such proposals has recently been adopted by the Collegium of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, for example. It is useful to do this in other sectors, too.

Proceeding from the tasks advanced by the congress, every party organization is called on to raise ideological and political-educational work to a new standard, to organize the study of the party's economic policy in collectives and to conduct this study in a lively and interesting way linked most closely to the tasks being resolved in production.

The party's economic policy for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the long-term ensures the growth of national well-being and the strengthening of the soviet land's might. A skillful, efficient use of the powerful life forces of the Soviet system, of production, scientific and technical potential and of the initiative and creativity of millions of people will enable the Soviet people to fullfil the 26th CPSU Congress decisions successfully and achieve new successes in communist building.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

LD171535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Policy of Creation"]

[Text] At this stirring time of high political and labor enthusiasm aroused by the 26th CPSU Congress, practical work aimed at implementing its historic decisions is being launched all over our country. Businesslike discussion of the utilization of all potential and reserves for the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the congress is underway at party aktiv meetings. Precise targets are being set for labor competition at enterprises and in sectors of the national economy.

All this work is based on the fundamental provisions and principles of the party's economic policy--the policy of communist creation. This policy received further all-round substantiation in the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report to the 26th party congress and is embodied in concrete form in "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." "Leadership of the national economy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his report at the congress, "is the core of all party and state activity.

It is precisely in the sphere of the economy that the foundations are laid for resolving social tasks and strengthening the country's defense capability, the foundations of an active foreign policy. It is here that the necessary preconditions are created for Soviet society's successful movement toward communism."

The correctness of the party's economic policy is convincingly confirmed by the impressive successes of the country's national economic development. However, life puts forward new problems and requirements. Examining these problems at the new stage of communist creation, the 26th CPSU Congress proceeded on the baiss of the Leninist methodological tenet that the whole difficulty and the whole art of policy is to take into account the unique features of each period's tasks and the unique conditions the party is operating in. It was noted at the congress that a number of factors will operate in the eighties which will complicate our economic development. One is the reduction in the growth of manpower resources. Another is the increase in expenditure in connection with the opening up of the east and north, and also the inevitable increase in spending on environmental conservation. There are also a good many old enterprises which require fundamental modernization. The operation of transportation needs improving.

All this is taken into account in the party's economic policy and its economic strategy for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the eighties in general. And tasks for the new 5-year plan are determined in coordination with the prospects for the decade, which makes it possible to ensure continuity in implementing economic policy, to correctly outline the immediate and longer-term targets for communist creation and to define ways and methods of resolving key economic problems.

The starting point of the partyminded, political approach to the economy has been and remains the principled demand--everything for the sake of man, for the good of man. The highest aim of the party's economic strategy for the eighties arises from this. The main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan also follows from this. This main task lies in ensuring a further growth in Soviet people's prosperity on the basis of the steady, progressive development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the transfer of the economy onto an intensive path of development, the more rational utilization of the country's production potential and the all-round saving of all types of resources and improvement of work quality.

The successful fulfillment of this task is ensured by the further overall growth of the Soviet economy. In the 11th 5-Year Plan national income used for consumption and accumulation will increase 18-20 percent; industrial output--26-28 percent; and agricultural output (average annual production)--12-14 percent. The overall volume of capital investments will increase 12-15 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan and will total R711-730 billion. Here a course has been set of ensuring increasing preferential rates for the development of sectors of industry which produce consumer goods. The output from Group B industry will increase 27-29 percent over the 5-year plan period while the growth in the overall volume of production of Group A output will be 26-28 percent.

A necessary precondition for resolving all national economic tasks is the development of heavy industry. Particularly such basic sectors as the fuel and energy complex, metallurgy, construction and transportation. Both these sectors and all other sectors have the common problem of the transition to a predominantly intensive path of development. The party congress set the task of achieving a situation where the results of production increase more rapidly than expenditure on production and more can be achieved while using relatively less resources in production.

The intensification of the economy and the improvement of its efficiency constitute a multifaceted task. Planning, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the improvement of the economic machinery are aimed at its successful resolution. The CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report to the 26th party congress stresses that the pivot of economic policy is a matter which appears simple and very everyday--a thrifty attitude toward public property and the ability to make full, purposeful use of everything we have. The congress approved this conclusion as one of the most important principles of the party's economic strategy for the coming period.

Soviet people unanimously approve the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the plans it adopted for communist creation and the party's economic policy, which starts and ends with concrete concern for man himself, his needs and requirements. At the same time they are well aware that material and spiritual values are created by labor, that only labor is the source of increased national wealth and that any improvement in life can be achieved only by means of intensive labor by the people themselves. Soviet people are responding to the 26th party congress decisions with just such inspired, selfless labor.

The congress decisions have aroused a new wave of enthusiasm and patriotic thoughts and deeds among Soviet servicemen. They are firmly aware that the successful implementation of these decisions and the party's impressive plans will strengthen still further the Soviet state's defense capability and its armed forces' combat potential, which is made up of a strong alloy of a high level of technical equipment, military skill and invincible moral spirit in the army and navy. The motherland's armed defenders received as a combat order and as a guide to action the words of confidence addressed to them from the congress platform to the effect that they will continue to watch reliably over the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor.

By the creative labor of millions of people, the party's economic policy, which reflects the people's vital interests, is embodied in concrete deeds and achievements. Joining together and merging with the masses' creativity, initiative and energy, this policy ensures our society's steady progress along the path of increasing Soviet people's prosperity and creating the material and technical base of communism.

RESOLUTIONS ON SCRAP METAL USE, CONSUMER GOODS

LD171631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS-attributed "Official Section"]

[Excerpts] Making Fuller Use of Scrap Metal

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures to Further Improve the Organization of the Procurement (Consignment) and Processing of Scrap and Waste Ferrous Metal."

The resolution notes that at present opportunities for increasing the procurement (consignment) and processing of scrap metal are not being fully utilized. A considerable quantity of scrap and waste ferrous metal accumulates and is irretrievably lost in plant yards and at construction sites, on the territory of population centers, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, along roads and railroads, at repair shops, at city garbage dumps and in slag heaps.

The provision of equipment for associations and enterprises for the processing of recycled ferrous metals remains inadequate. The construction and modernization of scrap processing enterprises is being carried out unsatisfactorily.

Considering the elimination of shortcomings in this matter to be an important national economic task, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have instructed USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms and rayispolkoms to take steps to reveal fully and utilize in the national economy all scrap and waste ferrous metal resources. In particular it has been recommended that the following be ensured:

The monitoring of work on revealing, collecting, storing, processing, dispatching and using scrap and waste ferrous metal at the enterprises under their jurisdiction and in organizations and also the monitoring of the full collection and consignment of scrap and waste on territories assigned for this purpose to the above-mentioned enterprises and organizations;

The allocation of funds to enterprises and organizations for ferrous metal scrap and waste only after maximum use has been made of their own scrap metal;

The organization in 1981 of surveys of industrial slag heaps and city garbage dumps and and the extraction from them, before 1985, of all the scrap and waste ferrous metal contained in them.

USSR ministries and union republic Councils of Ministers have been set targets for ensuring the processing of scrap metal in 1981-85 and for creating and developing the relevant shops and sectors while the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has in addition been set targets for processing all slag heaps of recent years and transferring in 1985 to work making full use of production waste (without forming slag heaps).

Enterprise and organization leaders have been granted the right to use the funds they obtain from the sale of scrap and waste ferrous metal over and above the set plan for the construction, expansion and repair of preschool establishments, Young Pioneer camps, public catering enterprises, preventive treatment clinics and leisure bases and also for the acquisition of equipment and furnishings for them.

Republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms have been instructed to ensure:

That at the end of agricultural harvesting work enlisted motor transportation facilities are loaded with scrap and waste ferrous metal for delivery to their places of consignment and also that the scrap metal collected by schoolchildren is removed promptly from schools by motor transportation facilities belonging to the patron organizations and motor transportation depots;

That together with the trade union organs they sum up the results of socialist competition for the best indicators for the fulfillment of plans for procuring (consigning) and processing scrap and waste ferrous metal and that they reward competition winners.

More Goods From Local Raw Materials

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted the following resolution to increase consumer goods production on the basis of the fuller utilization of local raw materials.

Union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms and the Tsentrosoyuz must elaborate and implement in 1981-85 measures to considerably increase commodity production using local raw materials and industrial and agricultural production waste at republic ministry and department and consumer cooperative enterprises.

The measures should envisage:

Working deposits of local minerals (in particular commercial rocks, dyes and clay) and looking for other material resources for commodity production;

Improving supplies of equipment, tools, standard and substandard raw materials and accessories for enterprises and light vehicles for the production needs of enterprises employing out-workers;

Modernizing and retooling enterprises and constructing new ones;

Improving work efficiency at scientific research and planning and design organizations studying problems relating to the rational use of local raw materials and waste, elaborating and introducing into production progressive technology processes and creating new types of consumer goods out of raw materials and waste and improving their quality and range;

Considerably expanding the employment of out-workers;

Developing production cooperation between industrial enterprises and associations and kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises (organizations) in agriculture employing rural labor out of season on a contract basis.

Privileges and benefits are established for republican ministry and department and consumer cooperative enterprises producing consumer goods and production articles from waste in terms of allocation of profit to the consumer goods fund, expenditure of the fund's resources, remuneration of leading and technical engineering personnel and allocation of funds in foreign currency for articles supplied for export.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems is ordered to elaborate and confirm regulations covering working conditions for out-workers.

The USSR Council of Ministers adopted resolutions on a number of other matters, including:

Measures to increase production and improve the quality of furniture of children's preschool establishments;

The switch to new estimate norms and prices in construction;

The procedure for the acceptance of completed construction projects.

OIL MINISTER VIEWS SECTOR'S FORTHCOMING TASKS

LD171421 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by N. Maltsev, USSR minister of the petroleum industry, under the rubric "Implement the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions!": "To Develop the Oil Complex"]

[Text] It is no accident that oil is called black gold. The significance of this wonderful, truly unique raw material for the development of the economy, the entire national economy, is constantly increasing. "The extraction of gas and oil in West Siberia and their transportation to the European part of the country," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in the report at the 26th party congress, "are to be made the most important components of the energy program of the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans. This is the guideline of the party's Central Committee...."

A good foundation has been laid for the resolution of this task. In the last 5-year plan significant successes were achieved in developing the oil industry. The level of oil production (with gas condensate) exceeded 600 million tons last year. As of 1974 the Soviet Union has held on firmly to its world lead in the production of this very valuable natural raw material.

Let us emphasize: The absolute increase in oil production, including gas condensate, totaled approximately 113 million tons. The 25th party congress decisions relating to the further development of the country's major fuel and energy base in West Siberia were implemented. During the last 5-year plan oil production in that region more than doubled and reached 312.6 million tons. As a result of the selfless joint labor of Siberian drillers and the oilmen of Tataria, Bashkiria, the Ukraine, Belorussia and Saratovskaya and Kuybyshevskaya Oblasts the volume of drilling work in the regions of West Siberia trebled.

In the last 5-year plan 108 new comprehensive automated fields came into being, and capacities were commissioned for the processing of 13.5 billion cubic meters of gas a year. This will make possible a considerable reduction in losses of gas.

The system of main oil pipelines was developed further. It ensures the transportation through pipelines of 95 percent of the oil being produced, having sharply reduced its transportation by rail.

Increased attention to social questions made a great contribution to the achievement of success. We are proud of the oilmen's excellent cities and workers settlements--Almetyevsk and Leninogorsk in Tataria, Oktyabrskiy and Neftekamsk in Bashkiria, and others. Today they are modern, well-appointed cities. A great deal is being done to create all the conditions for people's life and relaxation in the new oil regions. Over the past 10 years alone beautiful cities have been built in West Siberia and the Komi ASSR--Nizhnevartovsk, Surgut, Strezhevoy, Usinsk....

This is what has been done. But the plans for the new 5-year plan are on a yet larger scale. It is planned to increase the production volume for oil and gas condensate to 620-645 million tons in 1985. The major territorial production complex in West Siberia, where production of black gold is to increase 26 percent, will develop at an increased pace. This year alone it is planned to sink more than 20 million meters of wells and to construct more than 3,000 km of main oil pipelines and more than 900 km of roads....

Progress in the oil industry is closely linked with the proportionate development of many allied sectors--primarily ferrous metallurgy, machine building, instrument making, the chemical sector and others. In order to open up new deposits quickly, for example, it is necessary to modify job technology, that is, to go over from using individual unit apparatuses and plants to installing entire oilfield complexes. These must consist of unit-batched plants [blochno-komplektnyye ustanovki] at a high level of factory readiness. Here we cannot do without real assistance from the machine builders of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, who are called upon to start up the production and supply of these complexes.

The chief role in constructing oil industry projects today belongs to organizations of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises. Unfortunately, the pace of construction and installation work is lagging severely behind the pace of drilling. It is perfectly clear that every effort must be made to eliminate this disproportion.

The creation and development of a system of road communications should be included among the key problems of raising oil production efficiency. Figuratively speaking, roads are the circulatory system of the petroleum organism. The efficient functioning of the entire organism depends on how developed this system is. This is an important specific feature of our sector.

Unfortunately, some laggardness has been noted here, which is today influencing the pace of the oil industry's development and of the opening up of new deposits and entire regions. Considerable material assets are lost owing to the lack of roads, and superfluous labor efforts are expended.

The leaders of associations are now strengthening service for the exploitation and repair of roads and are ensuring effective technical supervision of their construction. The volume of work on reparing them is to be increased constantly. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to eliminate the laggardness permitted earlier in road construction.

In determining the strategy for the further opening up of West Siberia and other regions a very important tole is allocated to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. In the 10th 5-Year Plan approximately 800 developments by scientific research institutes were introduced every year. All this made it possible to secure a saving of more than $360 million and to reduce the requirement for labor resources to 2,500 people a year.

However, not everything here depends on our scientific research institutes and design bureaus. Take, for example, a question of paramount importance such as the fullest utilization of oil reserves in fields already being exploited.

It is possible to increase considerably the recovery of oil from the earth's interior by using progressive new thermal, thermophysical and phsicochemical treatment methods for the seams. Last year approximately 3 million tons of oil was obtained by means of these technological processes. How much effort and money has to be expended to achieve a similar result by means of constructing new wells! But this is what is disturbing: Our achievements in this sphere would be far more significant if we had adequate quantities of the equipment and chemical products necessary for these purposes, which must be produced by the Ministries of the Chemical Industry, the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building. This situation must be rectified in the very near future.

In the current 5-year plan special attention in the sector will be devoted to resolving social questions. The earnest additional measures to intensify capital construction in the oil regions of West Siberia have been a graphic manifestation of the concern of the party Central Committee and the government for our working people. In 1981-83 alone it is planned to construct there more than 6 million square meters of housing, schools, hospitals, children's preschool establishments, stores, public catering enterprises, preventive clinics.... I will cite just one example. It is planned to commission schools with 6,200-6,500 student places every year. And this construction will be carried out not only in cities but also in remote West Siberian settlements, to which it is difficult to deliver materials, equipment and workers. The whole range of work, ranging from planning to commissioning of housing and sociocultural and consumer projects, has been placed under strict control in the ministry's apparatus. The functions of the single client have been determined. Personal responsibility has been established for the timely and quality performance of work in every city and workers settlement. The interdepartmental commission has already created and approved sketches of master plans for all cities and settlements that are to be built up, series of apartment blocks have been determined and agreed with the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, and technical documentation has been passed to main contract organizations. The construction of housing, schools and hospitals are just some of the many points in the social program which it is planned to implement in the sector in the current 5-year period. A prominent place in this program is allocated, in particular, to questions of improving the organization of catering. Today more than 95 percent of workers on remote drilling rigs, in taiga dormitory (vakhtovyy) settlements and on pipeline routes (na trassakh) are provided with hot food. The network of subsidiary plots of enterprises and organizations of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry is being developed rapidly. They now have 272,000 hectares of land at their disposal. Many farms are obtaining good harvests and ensuring high productivity in livestock raising. Last year on sovkhozes and personal plots of the sector 6,300 tons of meat, 33,000 tons of milk and 98 million eggs were produced. A great boost for the oil workers' table! This work will be continued in the current 5-year plan too.

An important component of the social program is the recently ratified "Comprehensive Plan for Improving Labor Conditions and Protection, and Sanitary and Health Measures for 1981-85." This document outlines detailed measures for every association for labor protection and reducing numbers of personnel employed in harmful and heavy physical operations. Questions of modernization, capital repair of production installations, mechanization and automization of labor-intensive processes and improvement of sanitary and hygiene conditions at work, are all carefully elaborated in the plan. A simple list of the additional projects slated for building and commissioning speaks for itself: 8 hospitals, 13 polyclinics, 97 health centers, 24 sanatoriums-cum-preventive clinics, 12 leisure centers, 15 Pioneer camps....

The 26th party congress was an outstanding event in the country's life. In preparing for it oil workers engaged in all-union socialist competition with great enthusiasm and fulfilled the pledges adopted for the 26th CPSU Congress ahead of schedule, by extracting about 500,000 tons of oil over and above the plan. Today, inspired by the decisions of the party forum, workers of the oil industry are fully determined to fulfill the new tasks which have been set by the 26th party congress.

EDITORIAL OUTLINES TASKS OF AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

LD171103 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Agroindustrial Complex in the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Together with all the Soviet people, rural workers are avidly reading and rereading the 26th CPSU Congress materials. The CPSU Central Committee report and other documents and the delegates' speeches sum up our country's considerable achievements in the last 5-year plan and outline inspiring prospects. Agricultural workers unanimously endorse the congress results and ardently support the party's domestic and foreign policy and the work of its Central Committee and Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The congress adopted the Soviet motherland's detailed and all-embracing action program "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." In the eighties, this document states, the Communist Party will continue to consistently implement its economic strategy, whose supreme aim is to steadily enhance the people's material and cultural living standard and to create better conditions for the all-round development of the individual on the basis of a further increase in the efficiency of all social reproduction, greater labor productivity and greater social and labor activeness on the part of Soviet people.

The agroindustrial complex, above all its central element--agriculture--has a vital role to play in solving this task. In the course of consistently implementing the party's Leninist agrarian policy agriculture's industrial base has developed and strengthened over the years of the 5-year plans and its ties with other production spheres have been consolidated. Such major specialized and independent sectors as land reclamation and water resources, machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, rural construction, and the mixed feed and microbiological industries have been created in the country. Tractor and agricultural machine building, mineral fertilizer production, and the processing industry have been greatly developed. All this taken together constitutes an integrated agroindustrial complex, whose main task is to keep the country reliably supplied with food and agricultural raw materials.

Invariably following its program proposition "everything in man's name and for man's benefit," the party focuses attention on questions, on whose solution Soviet people's living conditions most directly depend. Pursuant to a CPSU Central Committee decision a special food program is being elaborated in the country, which is of great economic, political and social importance. With the object of ensuring the program's successful implementation the 26th CPSU Congress outlined plans to ensure unified planning and the rational and balanced development of the sectors of the agroindustrial complex, a considerable strengthening of its material and technical base, the improvement of economic ties between sectors and the organization of efficient interaction between them to build up agricultural production and to improve ways of storing, transporting, processing and delivering it to the consumer.

The food program is predicated on the further boosting of agriculture. The main areas of the work to be done in this sector were outlined in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and confirmed by 26th party congress. Rural workers are called upon to ensure the dynamic development and greater efficiency of every sector of agriculture, to increase production and improve output quality.

The most important task in farming is to do everything possible to increase soil fertility and crop yields and to further increase grain, fodder and other production. The average annual grain harvest is to be increased to 238-243 million tons in the 5-year plan, which includes 12-13 millions tons of pulse crops. It is planned to increase production and purchases of millet, buckwheat, rye, rice, corn and other grain and feed grain crops.

Securing a rapid increase in the production of livestock products is recognized as the foremost task. The congress called this sector a shock front in rural areas. The planned increase in livestock and poultry procurements are considerably in excess of the indicators of previous 5-year plans. Meat production will be increased to an average of 17-17.5 million tons a year, 18.2 million tons by 1985. Annual production averages of 97-99 million tons of milk, 72 billion eggs and 470,000-480,000 tons of wool must be achieved.

Developing stockraising depends in the first instance on improving fodder production and satisfying the demand for fodder both from public-sector stockraising and from privately-owned livestock and poultry. To successfully solve this task it is planned to complete the elaboration of and put into effect an integrated program to create a reliable and balanced stockraising fodder base in the country and to make fodder production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes a specialized sector.

There are other important tasks for farmers to solve in the current 5-year plan. As is outlined in the "Basic Guidelines," the average annual production of sugar beet must reach 100-103 million tons; sunflowers--6.8 million tons; raw cotton--9.2-9.3 million tons; vegetables--29.4 million tons; and fruit and berries--11.5 million tons.

Average annual production of produce as a whole will increase 12-14 percent and its per capita increase will be double that of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Labor productivity in public-sector agriculture is to increase by 22-24 percent.

The targets for increasing production of agricultural produce are extremely high. In outlining them the party is also doing everything possible to ensure that these plans are achieved by means of the balanced and interdependent development of all the agroindustrial complex's other subdivisions. Almost one-third of all capital investment in the national economy is earmarked for such purposes, most of which goes straight into expanding agricultural production.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to furnish agriculture with 1.87 million tractors, 1.45 million trucks, 600,000 grain-harvesting combines and other agricultural equipment. This will make it possible to complete the integrated mechanization of the cultivation of the main agricultural crops and to apply on a wide scale industrial flowline methods and progressive processes and increase the level of mechanization in stockraising and fodder production. The amount of power available per worker in agriculture will increase by 50 percent.

Chemicalization will continue its rapid development. Rural areas will receive almost 100 million tons more mineral fertilizer than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. By the end of the 5-year plan deliveries of mineral fertilizers, chemical feed additives for stockraising and crop protectants will reach 115 million tons, 5 million tons and 650,000-680,000 tons respectively.

Land reclamation will continue on a broad scale. From state capital investment alone it is planned to commission 3.4-3.6 million ha of irrigated land and 3.7-3.9 million ha of drained land in the course of the 5-year plan. Some 26-28 million ha of pastureland in desert, semidesert and mountain regions are to be provided with a water supply.

A considerable proportion of capital investment goes on building and modernizing livestock units, building silage storage facilities, cured hay towers and feed-preparation units, and creating highly-productive fodder-producing land. It is planned to considerably expand road building, update the capacities of procurement organizations and processing enterprises, and build new elevators and storage facilities for grain, potatoes, vegetables and fruit in order to help reduce losses of produce and achieve high end results in every production sector.

In this 5-year plan the construction of well-appointed apartment houses, children's preschool establishments, clubs and other cultural and consumer facilities will be carried out in rural areas at increasing preferential rates. Capital investment for this purpose will be increased by 39 percent.

The resources allotted to agriculture are to be concentrated in such vital spheres of intensification as the introduction of the achievements of science and progressive experience, increasing the number of skilled cadres in rural areas, improving the forms of organization and management of agricultural production, the development of specialization and concentration on the basis of interfarm cooperation, and the creation of agroindustrial associations and enterprises.

"The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" specify the aims in every subdivision of the country's agroindustrial complex and the ways to achieve them. It is planned to implement major measures in the meat and dairy industry, the food industry, the flour-milling and hulled crops industry, the mixed feed industry, the microbiological industry and other sectors. In many cases their work is crucially dependent on the development of the country's agrarian sector. At present the end results of the agroindustrial complex, the source of which is agricultural raw material, account for almost 75 percent of the retail trade turnover of state and cooperative trade, more than 50 percent of which is food.

The production potential of the economy's agrarian sector is greater than it has ever been and still growing. The 26th party congress decisions stress that large financial and material resources will continue to be allocated to agriculture. But the center of gravity--and this is the distinguishing feature of agrarian policy in the eighties--is now being moved to the return on capital investment, increasing agriculture's productivity and deepening and improving its ties with every sector of the agroindustrial complex. "Taking agriculture as a whole," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the congress, "it faces the same main problem as the other sectors of the national economy--increasing efficiency and improving quality."

The 26th CPSU Congress outlined an ambitious and inspiring action program for Soviet people. The party sets agricultural workers and the whole agroindustrial complex difficult and crucial tasks. The implementation of those tasks is geared toward a single aim--ensuring the maximum increase in Soviet people's material and spiritual standard of life. The responses which have been coming into the editorial office in the days immediately following the congress are testimony to the fact that rural workers perceive the party's plans as their vital concern.

Spring marks the start of a particularly crucial time for rural workers. In the south of the country the fields have already resounded with the din of machinery and the struggle to give practical effect to important economic tasks--struggling for grain, feed and greater crop yields and productivity from livestock units--is getting underway increasingly widely. It is important that from the first days of the new 5-year plan work is organized in such a way that every working day and every hour is geared toward successfully implementing the plans outlined by the party. This will be a worthy contribution to the further enhancement of our beloved motherland's might.

COSMOS 1250 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD171334 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched the earth satellite Cosmos 1259 for the continuation of the exploration of outer space. The initial period of revolution is 90.4 minutes. The maximum distance from the earth surface is 405 km. The minimum distance is 215 km. Inclination of the orbit is 70.4 degrees. The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

FLIGHT PATH OF SPACE COMPLEX TO BE ADJUSTED

LD161126 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar, TASS--The space crew consisting of Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh have been working for the third day on board the research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Progress-12.

In accordance with the planned programme the cosmonauts go on reactivating onboard systems, equipment and apparatus of the station, make control check-ups of their performance. Simultaneously with these activities, the crew are unloading the Progress-12 spacecraft.

Today the medical examination plan envisages an experiment with a view to studying the symptoms of vestibular disturbances in weightless conditions, an initial measurement of the mass of the cosmonauts' bodies, as well as an estimate of the condition of the muscles the load on which during the flight is inconsiderable.

In the evening the flight path of the space complex is to be adjusted by means of the propulsion unit of the cargo spacecraft.

According to crew reports and telemetry data, the flight of the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Progress-12 is proceeding normally. The parameters of the microclimate in the working compartments are as follows: Temperature is 20 degrees, centigrade, and pressure is 800 mm of the mercury column.

The cosmonauts feel well.

NEW FUSION RESEARCH INSTALLATION DESCRIBED

LD091019 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 4 March carries on page 4, under the headline "New Thermonuclear Installation," a 700-word APN-atributed article by Candidate of Physical Sciences D. Panov about the "new OGRA-4 experimental thermonuclear installation" commissioned at the I.V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy. Panov offers a fairly detailed account of the new unit, describing the points of difference between it and Tokamak installations. He concludes: "OGRA-4 makes it possible to get into a new area of plasma parameters similar to fusion reactor conditions. The projected program of experiemental research using the installation will make is possible to obtain data needed in order to take the next step along the road toward controlled nuclear fusion."

USTINOV RESTATES SOVIET STAND ON AFGHANISTAN

LD161614 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar, TASS--Problems connected with the safeguarding of universal peace have now acquired special acuteness because of the growing aggressiveness of imperialism and other reactionary forces, Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR and marshal of the Soviet Union, said today at a meeting of party activists of the USSR Ministry of Defence.

On the basis of a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present situation the 26th Congress of the CPSU defined new measures of improving the international political climate, the minister said.

The CPSU Central Committee, Dmitriy Ustinov said, is giving prime attention to strengthening friendship and cooperation with socialist countries. This cooperation is being constantly enriched.

The CPSU attaches much importance to the development of friendship and cooperation with countries that have freed themselves from colonial oppression, first of all with those that have chosen the road of socialist orientation. Encouraging internal counter-revolution and perpetrating aggression from the outside the imperialist reaction wants to make short shrift of revolutionary forces in these countries. The Soviet Union is against the export of revolution, the minister said, but likewise we cannot agree to the export of counter-revolution. This position was confirmed very clearly at the 26th Congress of the CPSU by Leonid Brezhnev. "It is from precisely this position," Dmitriy Ustinov stated, "that we should regard also the events around Afghanistan. The Soviet Union is ready, on agreement with the Afghan Government, to withdraw its military contingent from that country. But this requires a full termination of the sending of counter-revolutionary bands into Afghanistan, this requires reliable guarantees that there will be no new intervention."

Characterising the Soviet Union's relations with capitalist states, the speaker noted the invariable consistency of the course in which the policy of peaceful coexistence is combined with firm rebuff to imperialism's aggressive intrigues. In conditions of the further aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism and the deepening of inter-imperialist contradictions, he said, the opponents of detente, the more reactionary militaristic circles in capitalist countries, first of all the United States, have become noticeably more active.

The imperialist reaction is actually leading matters to a complication of relations between the USSR and the United States, between the countries of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, is striving to tip the existing military-strategic balance in its favour, Dmitriy Ustinov stressed. "It would be at the very least naive to think that we would allow anybody to disrupt this equilibrium, to create a superiority over us," he said.